The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Caution.

A man calling himself John Potter, and representing himself to be in our employ, is calling upon merchants throughout the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, soliciting loans to defray his expenses to certain points where he pretends to expect remittances from us. The man is an impostor. Any evidence he produces is either fraudulently obtained or forged. We caution the public against advancing money to any one on our account.

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The January number contains, among other matters, a statement of what is being done with the bankrupt Chicago companies, the full text of the new Massachusetts insurance law, a schedule of the Board rates of fire insurance in New York City, a discussion of the respective advantages of State supervision and the proposed National Bureau of Insurance, etc., etc.

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REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 81 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. E. Hoffman, Conductor; John Head, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffee, Prompter; A. Lohder, Prompter; E. Quinn, Prompter.

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DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between J. F. Nichols, F. T. Fitch, and J. W. Heidenberg has been dissolved. The Real Estate and Loan Commission business will hereafter be conducted at 58 South Canal-st. (the same place as heretofore) by the undersigned, under the same and style of J. F. NICHOLS & CO.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TUCKER vs. AVERY & OTHERS.

See Sunday's "Times" for statement of Henry C. Kinney of original charge against Mrs. Tucker, as taken from Relief Books.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A regular communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 289, A. F. and A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Lumber Hall, No. 13 North Clinton-st., for business. By order of the W. M.

SAM'L C. SMITH, Sec.

WASHINGTON.

Further Progress in the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

A Painful Episode in Which the Vice President is the Chief Actor.

The Wonderful Loss of Memory of Oliver Ames on Pacific Railway Matters.

The Caldwell Senatorial Scandal to Be Heard From To-Day.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee, to-day, had a most exciting and sensational session. A large crowd was attracted by a report which gained wide circulation that the Congressmen and Senators who had been damaged by the late evidence of Ames, were about to unite in a concerted attempt to break down his testimony. It must be confessed that the manner in which Ames has been alternately badgered and threatened by Congressmen who desired to cover their tracks, has created a sympathy in his behalf, which was far from being felt a week ago. Many of the spectators, to-day, were Congressmen and Senators who are not included in the list of the recipients of Oakes Ames' bounty. The gentlemen who attracted the most attention were Representative Kelley and Vice President Colfax, who, it was announced, were desirous of cross-examining Ames as to his statement of the day previous. When Ames came into the Committee room he looked as if he meant business. He took his accustomed seat at the table, and, pulling some papers from his pocket, nervously fumbled them till his cross-examination.

Kelley was the first to question him. Ames reiterated his previous statements, that Kelley had bought ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock and that after paying for the same out of the cash and bond dividends of 1868, a balance of $329 was paid to Kelly by Ames in a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms for that amount. Here the check was produced, which was made payable to "W. D. K.," and which had been obtained from the Sergeant-at-Arms, Kelley had no further cross-examination to make, except to get at the amount of the Credit Mobilier stock, which Ames now professes to hold for him, and request Judge Poland, the Chairman of the Committee, to take charge of the same, subject to his orders.

The passage between Vice President Colfax and Ames was both painful and humiliating, and at one stage required the interference of a member of the Committee, who suggested that before these parties compromised themselves further by their conflicting statements, that they be allowed to have counsel. It was evident from the start that there was perjury somewhere. The Vice President, even more nervous and agitated than in his previous appearances before the Committee, denied having received one cent of dividend from the 20 shares of stock, which Ames had purchased, still insisting that he had lost $500 on the original purchase money, which Ames had never returned to him.

Again Ames called on the Sergeant-at-Arms for his books and papers, when the following check was produced:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1868.

Sergeant-at-Arms, United States House of Representatives:

Pay to "S. C." or bearer $1,200, and charge to my account.

$1,200. OAKES AMES.

Colfax then, in the most solemn manner, swore that he never received this money, and asked Ames why he did not in his first examination state that he had received it. Ames intimated that it was because when the investigation was first opened up, he desired to let everybody off as easily as possible, but since it was determined that he must tell the whole truth, he was reluctantly compelled to admit what he had previously declared to conceal, and he continued with an energy and determination which has been foreign to his manner thus far. "My statements about you are true, and no amount of hard swearing upon your part can make it appear otherwise. There is the check made payable to you, and you might as well admit it, first as last."

It would be impossible to convey an idea of the sensation which was produced by this examination of Ames by the Vice President. The more nervous and excited the one seemed to the Committee, the more determined and obstinate the other appeared to grow, until the repetition became almost monotonous. Colfax insisted that he had not received the benefits of the check, while Ames as persistently reiterated his statement that he did, and that there was no use in trying to get out of it.

After this painful spectacle, which lasted upwards of an hour, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow, when Ames is to appear again, with more vouchers and documents to substantiate his testimony, already given in the Sergeant-at-Arms' books.

One distinguished name appears as the receiver of Credit Mobilier stock, which has not figured at all in these transactions as yet, and that is Senator Logan, of Illinois. According to these books, he received $329 on the general Credit Mobilier pay day, to-wit, Jan 20, 1868, on account of Credit Mobilier dividend. Ames said this afternoon, privately, that when he was asked the general question the other day, as to whether any other Congressman than those included in M'Comb's original list had been given stock, he had not forgotten Logan, when he replied in the negative. He says the full history of this transaction is as follows: That he credited Logan with ten shares of stock, and said nothing more to him about payment therefor until the bond and cash dividend became due; that he then went to him and gave him a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms for $329, telling him that the dividend paid for the ten shares, and allowed this balance; that Logan kept the check for a few days, when he returned it to Ames, saying that he could not afford to keep it, inasmuch as the Union Pacific was about to ask Congressional legislation, and he wanted to keep his hands clean.

In the Wilson Committee, the examination of Oliver Ames was continued, but it was apparent to the Committee that his memory is hourly growing worse, and that little of value will be elicited by continuing him as a witness. Although President of the Union Pacific Railroad for several years, he developes an ignorance of its affairs and its business that is appalling, and the heaviest transactions and the smallest are forgotten. If any transaction is not wholly forgotten or never known, it is remembered only in such a vague manner as to be of no use to the Committee. A rather sharp cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Shellabarger and Mr. Wilson, which resulted in worrying Mr. Ames considerably, in relation to the $126,000 for special legal services. The witness was President of the Union Pacific Railroad at the time the amount was allowed, and said he never saw the account, did not know what it was, nor how it was used, nor who got it. He said he did not want to know what became of the money. He said he knew why he did not want to know this. He did not answer very clearly, but the inference was that he thought it was used improperly in Washington. To an said Shellabarger, "Being a large stockholder in the Company, and its highest officer, would you not think it was your duty to prevent this large expenditure in an improper manner?" Ames simply replied that he had confidence in his brother and Mr. D. M. Dodge, who had charge of the business of the Company in Washington, and this reply he reiterated whenever he was pressed closely. The expenditure of this money, which unquestionably went to the lobby, is so cleverly hedged that it will be surprising if the facts are ever elicited, unless somebody with a better memory, or better information, is found. On the subject of the $2,000,000 overpayment on the Hoxie contract, making it appear that he got $14,000,000 instead of $12,000,000, Mr. Ames answered more readily, but not more clearly, and the two Companies, the Union Pacific Road and the Credit Mobilier, were so mixed up that it was impossible to understand his testimony. The question was asked whether the Union Pacific Road would be able to pay the note if it was presented. This Ames thought was doubtful, unless outside help was obtained. He admitted that Credit Mobilier and Oakes Ames had assisted the Union Pacific when it was involved. Mr. Hoar then asked if the Company were able now to pay their debts without outside influence. Mr. Ames hesitated half a moment, and then said, "I prefer not to answer that question."

Mr. John B. Alley, who sat by, remarked to some newspaper reporters sitting near: "No, they can't pay its debts, and never could; but it is an outrage for a Committee to expose its weakness, to the great injury of innocent stockholders."

It was a frightful commentary on the management of the two interested companies, that while they were able to declare millions upon millions of dividends, the Union Pacific Railroad has never been the time when it could pay its debts. President Clark, ex-Vice President Duff, and other important witnesses will not be examined until Tuesday. No session of the Committee will be held to-morrow.

OTHER RAILROAD INVESTIGATIONS.

Judge Poland, in the House, to-day, asked to be excused from taking up the investigation of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and also the Central Pacific, on the ground that he had too much to do already. The inquiry would have been referred to the Wilson Committee, but Mr. Hoar, a member thereof, said that the Committee was overrun, and could not undertake any more railroads. A compromise was effected, and Poland took the Sioux City, and Wilson the Central Pacific. A portion of the Sioux City Road was built by a construction company, similar in its operation to the Credit Mobilier and organized by Oakes Ames & Co. It is intimated that certain members of Congress had interests in this road, and got big dividends, which are also said to be recorded in Oakes Ames' mysterious pocket-book.

CLAIMS OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

The House Committee on Claims to-day authorized Mr. Boardman Smith to report his bill regarding the compensation due loyal citizens for property taken during the war. It provides that the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction, under such rules and regulations as they may adopt in that behalf, to determine and report to Congress upon the claims of such citizens of the States not declared in insurrection, as remained loyal during the war, for compensation for private property lawfully used in such States not declared in insurrection, and which was taken during the Rebellion by competent authority of the Government of the United States for public use, within the meaning of the 5th article of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, Section 2 of which provides that for the purposes of the act, and in determining the jurisdiction hereby conferred, the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution shall be deemed to require just compensation for private property, whether real or personal, taken in time of war for military purposes, wherever the same shall have been taken by the Government, under and by virtue of its right of eminent domain. It also provides that in cases where such property was taken for the destruction to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, the damage shall be the value of the property in its exposed condition. The important feature is added that hereafter all such claims shall be forever barred, unless presented to the Court of Claims within two years, the Court to report to Congress, and its action is therefore not final.

ARSENALS AND ARMORIES.

The House Committee on Appropriations had up for consideration to-day the subject of arsenals and armories. There are at present twenty-three arsenals in the country, but, under the new principle of gradually reducing the number in order to concentrate the armament of the United States Army in three subdivisions of the country, appropriations for only three will be made, those at Springfield, Mass.; Rock Island, Ill., and Benicia, Cal. A fund of $60,000 will be placed in the hands of the Secretary of War to be used to keep the others from going to ruin until they can be disposed of. This improvement in our arsenal system makes a yearly saving of $180,000.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ON RAILROADS.

There was an interesting debate in the Senate to-day, on an amendment offered by Senator Edmunds to the Legislative Appropriation bill, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall withhold from all railroad companies to which the United States has loaned its credit, and which are in arrears for interest, all payment for account of transportation of Government freight and passengers, until the interest due by such railroad companies to the Government is paid. Amendments were subsequently offered, one allowing the railroad companies that might feel aggrieved to enter suit in the Court of Claims, with power to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The proposition was opposed by Senators Sherman, Stewart, and Cole, and it is thought the Senate will refuse to adopt it. Several lawyers in the Senate are of the opinion that such legislation would conflict with the acts of 1862 and 1864, concerning the Pacific Railroad. It is held that, while the Government may institute suit to compel the companies to pay the accrued interest due, it cannot withhold the payment for its transportation of freight and passengers on the roads, for which express stipulation was made by the act of 1864. There are those, however, who contend that it will be perfectly in accordance with the law to withhold 50 per cent of the amount due, as provided by the House amendment to the bill.

THE CALDWELL SCANDAL.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will resume its investigation of the Caldwell bribery case to-morrow. The defence will produce witnesses to show that Caldwell stands well as a business man; that he was the candidate of a large portion of the people of Leavenworth for the Senate, and that the testimony of many of the witnesses for the prosecution is unworthy of belief. Mainly out of courtesy, the Committee will continue this hearing, but a large proportion of the proposed defence is regarded as entirely irrelevant to the charge of bribery or the evidence thus far given to sustain it.

THE LOUISIANA MUDDLE.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, affirming the validity of the Pinchback Government, does not help the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections at all in the proposed inquiry into the complication and troubles in that State. The examination of the cases of the Senatorial contestants has been postponed until Monday, but meantime the question is pressed home upon the Committee as to what right it has to go beyond the certified returns of the Commissioners, even though they are satisfied the Board is illegal, or to question the action of the Canvassers, although they are confident that they had the proper returns. In the first place, it is maintained by a majority of the Committee that the Senate, being a representative body of States, has no right to go beyond the legal formula, which might indicate that all State requirements had been complied with on the part of parties presenting the credentials, either as Senators or Electors. There has never been an instance yet where the Senate has assumed the authority to inquire whether the local statutes had been complied with, or whether the State laws had been violated. The difficulty in the present instance is that a precedent may be established which will enable the Senate subsequently to go into sovereign State issues having a mere local bearing, and decide upon them. The House has a right, when the credentials of its members are presented, to inquire not only into the election returns, but also to go into the whole conduct of the canvass. The same privilege, it is argued, does not belong to the Senate at all. This Committee propose yet to have another session, in which they shall discuss the general questions arising out of the Sherman resolution.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate Committee on Elections, this morning, owing to the absence of witnesses, postponed the examination concerning the President and Senatorial election in Louisiana until Monday, and then went into secret session to discuss the question whether the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court, yesterday, does not preclude them from an inquiry as to the legal status of the present State Government.

ARE NOW A LAW.

The President to-day approved the following acts of Congress: An act to abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the United States Navy; an act to provide for the erection of a public building in Nashville, Tenn.; an act transferring the control of certain Territorial penitentiaries to the several Territories in which the same are located; an act to fix a time for holding the annual session of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes.

THE CABINET.

No business of public importance was considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of J. C. Bancroft Davis to be Assistant Secretary of State, vice Charles Hale resigned.

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

The proposition to take a careful and simultaneous census of all the Indian tribes and bands of the United States and Territories, during the present year, which has been embodied in a bill introduced by Representative Scofield, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, meets with the concurrence of a large majority of the members of Congress, and is regarded as a long-needed measure.

DIPLOMATIC VISIT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Colonel Juan Macias, the English Minister of the Republic of Cuba, goes to Washington to-day, where he will visit the President and Secretary Fish, to explain the existing feeling in England about Cuban matters. It is stated that many prominent officials of Great Britain have requested Colonel Macias to make this visit.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

OAKES AMES' CROSS-EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—At the sitting of Mr. Poland's Credit Mobilier Committee, this morning, Representative William D. Kelley cross-examined Oakes Ames. The witness reiterated his testimony that he held, as the property of Mr. Kelley, 10 shares of Credit Mobilier stock. They became Kelley's property in 1868, when he paid for them. The dividends on the witness also held for Kelley. He also held for him 10 shares of Union Pacific stock, which came into his hands early in 1868. Besides the Credit Mobilier stock, witness holds for Kelley 40 or 50 shares of Union Pacific stock, and some income bonds.

Mr. Kelley then examined Ames as follows:

Q.—Can you furnish the Committee with the list of the property you hold for me?

A.—Yes, sir, I think I can by to-morrow.

Q.—How did I pay you for the Credit Mobilier stock?

A.—In the first place you were to pay me $1,000 for stock and interest.

Q.—Did I ask you for Credit Mobilier stock, or did you ask me to take it?

A.—I don't remember now, but I know you took it; had loaned Kelley money prior to the Credit Mobilier transaction.

Q.—How soon can you deliver my ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock and dividends?

A.—[Ames producing certificate of Credit Mobilier stock from his pocket] I can deliver them now, sir, and the dividends you can have soon.

Kelley—Hand them to the Chairman, with the list of dividends for my use.

Ames—[Handing certificates to Judge Poland] —If you say you don't own them, I don't see how you are entitled to the dividends.

Kelley—But you say I do own them, and I intend to make use of them.

Ames—Certainly, sir, that is what I agree to perfectly.

Q.—When I receive these from the Chairman, will I or will I not be your debtor?

A.—Yes, for $750.

Q.—How does that come?

A.—If you receive all the dividends, and I don't take my pay, you will owe me $750, which I loaned you. The Credit Mobilier stock was all paid for by the first dividend of bonds, and the cash dividend in June following.

Q.—Did you ever hand me a check marked "W. D. K."?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were there any other checks except those marked "W. D. K." and "S. C."

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many?

A.—I can't tell. I see J. F. Wilson indorsed his, and Patterson indorsed his.

Ames to Kelley—You don't deny having received $329, do you?

Kelley—No, sir, I don't deny having received money, but I do deny having received the check alluded to by Ames. I cannot remember of having received it, and I do not believe I received it. To the best of my knowledge and belief, I did not receive it. I have always regarded as a loan the amount I received from Ames.

Ames—Didn't you ask me repeatedly when you would get any more dividends on that stock?

A.—No, sir, I do not remember of giving Ames a note or receipt.

Q.—By Ames—What was said when I handed you $750?

A.—I cannot tell. I had asked you a few days before for a loan.

Ames said that Kelley had asked him about dividends on the stock.

EXAMINED BY ORDWAY.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, was recalled, and explained how the business of the office was conducted, private accounts being kept with each member, as they frequently sent drafts home, etc. He produced the books, and under date of June 24, 1868, pointed out an entry of $329 paid on a check marked "W. D. K.," and signed "Oakes Ames." He also produced the check, and testified he believed it was in the hand-writing of Ames.

Judge Kelley denied that he had had a meeting with Colfax, Patterson, and Garfield last evening, to determine upon the course they should pursue to break down the testimony of Ames. Colfax, he stated, left the city at 1 o'clock, yesterday, for Trenton, N. J.

CLERKS CALLED.

Moses Dillon and Thomas B. Preney, clerks in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, were examined as to the checks and entries. The former, who is Cashier of the office, testified that he would have paid a check marked W. D. K." or "S. C." to Ames, if he had handed it in. Ames made a draft of $10,000 to his private account in June, 1868.

Ames—Will you turn to the book and see if a check for $532 is charged to Colfax.

The Witness—It is, but I see nothing to the credit of his account, except mileage and salary; see no credit to the account of Colfax of a $1,200 check.

L. L. CROUNSE,

correspondent of the New York *Times*, was the next witness. He testified that he had quite a number of conversations with Ames on the subject of this investigation, at least five or six times; had a conversation with him about the 7th day of January; thought it was after Colfax made his statement before the Committee.

Question by Colfax—Did he say he heard my statement?

A.—I think he did; I am not certain; as I alluded to the statement myself I got the impression that he heard it.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—We had a general conversation, and I called his attention to the fact that your statement did not agree with his testimony in the beginning. In response he made a general remark, and I believe he said he had no record, but always carried in his head those matters. I think he said he presumed Colfax was about correct. I did not understand him to say he carried things in his head entirely; my recollection is that he said Colfax is probably correct. He said nothing about $1,200.

Ames—Did I tell you Colfax's statement was substantially or probably correct?

A.—I think so; I think you said probably correct.

Ames—I said nothing of the kind.

Crounse—Then I must say that I will have to withdraw my confidence in your statements you made in regard to others.

Ames—Is your despatches to yesterday's *Times* did you state the facts as they occurred before the Committee. They were a direct contradiction of the testimony. That is all I know. Is that the character of your despatches?

Crouse—My despatches to the *Times* have been very fair?

Ames—Yes, generally, but that one yesterday was very unfair and very untruthful.

Judge Black—Where was this conversation with Ames?

A.—It was at his seat in the House. The witness inferred from what Ames said, that he had kept no record of the transaction between himself and Colfax.

Q.—Now what is your recollection as to the precise words Ames used?

A.—My best recollection is that he used the words, "probably correct."

INCONCLUSIVE.

Ames—Well, this is no proof in the case, as far as I can see, either for or against.

Judge Poland (to Ames)—If you desire to make a statement in reference to the conversation between yourself and Crounse, you can do so now.

Ames—Oh! I had no conversation with him. It was mere casual conversation with him, and I did not say five words. I don't remember of saying anything to him about Colfax.

Judge Poland—You knew he was a newspaper reporter?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Kelley (to Ames)—Do the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock placed in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, subject to my order, bear any portion of the dividends under the Oakes Ames' contract?

Ames—Yes, sir; they are entitled to all the dividends.

Kelley—I desire to say, Mr. Chairman, that you will please hold them to my order.

Colfax inquired of Ames why he did not cross-examine him about that check when he gave his testimony.

Ames—I did not want to bring it out; I wanted to let you off as easy as I could; I was in hopes it would not come out.

Ames to Colfax—Did you receive that $1,200?

Colfax—I did not. Colfax then requested Ames to produce his private memorandum-book.

Ames replied he did not have it with him, but he had refreshed his memory during the recess, and brought with him such extracts from it as he thought necessary. Ames then read therefrom entries showing the amounts paid to various persons, which were put in evidence on Wednesday.

Colfax—In conversation at Wormley's, did I not tell you I had never received any dividends?

Ames—I don't recollect.

Niblack suggested that the investigation was involving the character of a number of gentlemen, and if all this questioning was to continue, he hoped the gentlemen accused would be allowed counsel.

Judge Poland—Well, if we have lawyers here, we will have to go all over the matter again.

Colfax—Mr. Ames, in your private memorandum book, which I hope the Committee will have brought here, have you the names of the members of Congress whom you let have stock?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Will you tell me why you made that check which you say you paid to me, payable to "S. C.," when you made the one you say you gave to Allison, payable to "W. B. Allison"?

A.—I can't say; for some of the dividends I did not put in any names.

Q.—Did I give you any receipt for this check?

A.—No, sir; it never belonged to me.

Q.—Have you ever told me during the past four years that I was the owner of this stock?

A.—I don't know whether I did or not. I know if anybody has told me in the last four years that I own, my own hat. [Laughter.] I do not understand your version of the affair at all. I gave you the check, and here is proof of it by the books. What is the use of trying to get around it, or over it?

Colfax—Where was I when you gave me the check,—in the chair or on the floor?

Ames—Oh! I don't know; I can't remember that.

Colfax to the Committee—I repeat exactly as I stated before, that I never received a dollar on any account from the Credit Mobilier; I never saw the check, and don't know whether it was signed by Ames or Oakes Ames—why he made this check payable to "S. C." I cannot imagine; I could not have alluded to my income $1,200 without remembering something about it. During the whole of this four years he has never proposed, to pay me anything, and never told me I was the owner of the stock. I told Ames I would not buy into a law-suit, and that ended the matter between us.

Ames—The check for $532.74 completed your payment for the stock.

Judge Poland to Colfax—Do you admit that you gave him a check for $532.74?

Colfax—I suppose so; I thought at the time I was paying him $500 on my purchase and interest on the transaction. I understood that the dividends had been earned, and were unadjusted, and would go to make up the balance due from me, but did not understand that they completed the purchase. He did not remember of Ames saying anything about selling the bonds. When the $500 were paid by the witness, he had the impression that the proceeds from these bonds, when sold, would go to complete the purchase. He supposed he did pay Ames the $532.74 by check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, but was confident that he never received any check for $1,200 from Ames, either payable to "S. C.," or "Schuyler Colfax," or for any amount whatever. He supposed the check marked "S. C." was some memorandum by which he settled the matter after he (Colfax) told him he would have nothing to do with the stock, and would not buy into a lawsuit. He had never received a certificate of stock, and no proceeds from it. He had endeavored, since he had been Speaker of the House and Vice President of the United States, to make his salary and private income pay his bills, and had been in the habit of making, every month or two, a statement of his financial condition, but had never preserved these statements. If the Committee would examine the checks in the First National Bank, where he kept his account, they would see that he always wrote his name on the back of checks, without being careful whether payable to order or bearer. The singularity about this matter was that Ames stated that this check was payable to "S. C." and others received checks payable in their names.

Ames—Mr. Colfax, did I not tender you a statement of the sale of bonds received as dividends, and you gave me that $532 check for the balance due?

Colfax—No, sir; there might have been a slip of paper. A memorandum of $532 due. I am not certain about that.

Ames—I ask you if I did not offer you a statement, showing a credit derived from the sale of bonds?

Colfax—I deny it.

Ames—I am sorry to hear you.

Colfax—You told me some dividends had been earned, but were unadjusted.

Ames—If he denies it, and says he did not, I don't want to ask him any more questions; that is enough for me.

Colfax—Read from the former testimony of Ames, and ask him what he meant when he said "I do not know whether he or I own the stock?"

Ames—I understood you owned it, and wanted me to own it. Ames further testified that he called on Colfax the night before he (Ames) made his first statement before the Committee, and asked him (Colfax) if they understood each other. Colfax said, "You will testify to the truth," and he (Ames) replied, "Certainly, I am going to do that." He now supposed that Colfax had got an idea from the testimony of Crounse that he (Ames) was going to testify the same as Colfax.

Colfax again read from the testimony of Ames, and asked him how he made certain parts of his testimony then agree with what he had testified since.

Ames—I have refreshed my memory since from my books and the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms. I don't think you can swear hard enough here to get out of it either. I remember all now, and have the vouchers.

Colfax—to Judge Poland—I rest the case, sir. The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

OLIVER AMES' TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Wilson Investigating Committee to-day were in secret session several hours.

At 2 o'clock it resumed the examination of Oliver Ames. He testified that the sum of $129,000 was set apart for special legal expenses; had not the least idea how the money was used; never heard that any member of Congress ever received any of the money; was never in Washington while the legislation was pending on the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad. The witness was examined at length. He supposed the money for special legal services was furnished for the purpose of obtaining favorable legislation, but could give no information as to who paid the money, or to whom it was paid. General Dodge and Oakes Ames were here in the interest of the road at the time of the legislation referred to, and in that gentleman he had confidence. The Board of Directors had always looked to Oakes Ames to look after Pacific Railroad matters at Washington, and believed he would do what was necessary for the interest of the road. Witness said the note for two millions was given by the Union Pacific Road to the Credit Mobilier under the Hoxie contract; the note was still outstanding, and if paid the proceeds would go to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier. The attention of the witness being called to the entry on the Pacific Railroad books giving credit of about one million to the Credit Mobilier, the witness said that this money was advanced by the Credit Mobilier on account of the Ames contract. The entire control of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was turned over to the Board of Trustees of the Credit Mobilier.

The Committee adjourned till this evening.

At the evening session, the witness said he knew Oakes Ames had Credit Mobilier stock in trust in the winter of 1867-'68. He did not know to whom it was sold except from what he had heard, namely, to members of Congress. At the time Oakes Ames took the stock, there was a great difficulty in selling it. In (the witness) was led like a lamb to the slaughter, when he took with reluctance a large number of shares. Oakes Ames mentioned the names of several members of Congress whom he wished to take stock, among them Colfax, Boniwell, and Wilson, but I do not clearly recollect the other names. We wanted to get a good class of people in the stock; did not expect any legislation; had obtained all we thought necessary. Witness had an idea that Oakes Ames disposed of the stock in the way that had just come out. Witness, being asked how it happened that the stock was sold at par when it was worth 160, and had received dividends, replied that at the time the arrangements were made that his brother should have stock, it was not much above par. This was at the time the capital stock was increased.

The Chairman—Have you knowledge of any bonds, stocks, or any other thing of value having been given by persons connected either with the Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad Company to any officer of the Government for procuring the acceptance of the road, or any part thereof?

A.—I heard from Snyder, Superintendent of the road, that he paid Cornelius Wendell, a Government Commissioner, $25,000 for accepting the road. This was in 1866 or 1867, Wendell having been appointed by President Johnson. He was paid in money. Snyder said Wendell came there and declared he would not accept the road unless he were paid for doing so. Snyder, on his own volition, and without authority from me, paid the $25,000. When I called Snyder to account, he said he paid the money under the authority of Dr. Durant. Snyder retained the money thus paid out of the freight receipts. Wendell was making the raid in behalf of a Washington paper, and what he did was a blackmailing operation. At that time we were putting on the road such cars and locomotives as the business required. Snyder was Superintendent of

WASHINGTON.

Interview with Henry S. M'Comb.

He Tells More than the Credit Mobilier Committee Found Out.

His Opinion of His Compeers—Curious Inside Revelations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1873.

The following interview has been in my possession for several days, but I was forbidden to print it until the Credit Mobilier Committee should have gotten well through their work. I do so now of my own responsibility.

SCENE.

The scene is a room on the third floor of Willard's Hotel. Time, 9 o'clock p. m. Present, "Gath," apparently not hearing anything, and Colonel M'Comb, unusually communicative, for the first time.

"What kind of a man is

BUSHNELL,

Colonel M'Comb?"

"Well, you heard Bushnell testify to-day about members of Congress not having moral pluck to hold their stock, &c. I will tell you an incident. Bushnell gave his check for $20,000 for 200 shares of Credit Mobilier. He had no account, or, at any rate, no funds, in the bank on which the check was given; and, it being ascertained that such was the case, his check remained for two years unpaid in the treasury of the Company. It is my impression that the check stands there yet. Mr. Bushnell collected all the dividends on the stock, as if he had paid for it, and got his stock and bonds in the Union Pacific. The reason is, that he is looked upon as a dangerous tool of Ames, Alley, and Dillon, and they were afraid to get him out of the road. More than this, the books show that he has made away with over $400,000 of their first mortgage bonds and never accounted for them, besides $112,000 worth of certificates for Government bonds. This latter was debited to Bushnell, and, by some kind of queer book-keeping, they are charged to Shaw, a broker in New York. Mr. Bushnell has failed once or twice at least; I would not take his note for $1,000. I look upon him as a blower, and, when he gave his evidence in that showy manner to-day, instructing mankind upon points of honor, I felt a sense of pity for the Committee that they could not bring such a shallow witness as this down to the dots."

"You heard the testimony, Colonel M'Comb, of Mr. Durant, where he says that

JAMES HARLAN,

of Iowa, got two checks, of $5,000 apiece, while he was Secretary of the Interior, to elect him a United States Senator. Is that all the money he received?"

"I cannot speak about that. You will find upon inquiry that he got as much as $80,000; but Durant is a generous, impulsive fellow, and he let up. You have seen that Mr. Harlan, in his newspaper, has been saying for several days that the Credit Mobilier investigation will produce no healthy effect, ought to be stopped, is injuring the Republican party, etc. The Committee failed to get all the points on Mr. Harlan."

"Colonel M'Comb, can you give me any idea of those who put any cash in the Union Pacific Railroad in the first place?"

"Yes, sir; the

LARGEST SUM OF MONEY

was given by Thomas C. Durant, in quantity $400,000. The next sum was contributed by Oliver Ames, $250,000. Two persons gave $150,000 each, namely: John Duff and Oakes Ames. The sum of $100,000 was contributed by each of the following parties: C. H. McCormick, Benjamin E. Bates, Josiah Bardwell, Bushnell and Henry S. M'Comb. Mr. Hooper, of Boston, put in $50,000; Mr. Grimes, $25,000; Mr. Alley, $25,000; and Mr. James Brooks, $10,000."

"What did your $100,000 turn out?"

"By going into the Construction Company, and giving my time for several years, as well as my $100,000, to the work, I came out several hundred per cent ahead."

According to your statement,

OLIVER AMES

put down his money very liberally for Union Pacific stock; do you consider him a better man than Oakes Ames?"

"Much better, sir. I think his countenance shows that. He has some sensibility and personal character, in which, in my judgment, Oakes Ames is entirely lacking."

"I would like to ask you a question, Colonel M'Comb."

"Go on, sir."

"As a man from the Middle States, have you found the New England men with whom you have acted in the Union Pacific Railroad lacking in sensibility and the finer sense of honor as compared with persons of your latitude or with Western men?"

SENSIBILITY.

"I will not answer that question to the prejudice of a large section of the country, because my luck was undoubtedly thrown with indifferent New Englanders. They were persons indifferent to the ordinary feelings of grown-up men, careless about reputation, ready to take the penny at the loss of self-respect. Let me explain myself. Mr. Thomas C. Durant, on one occasion, spat in the face of John B. Alley, and proposed to pull his ears. An hour or two afterwards, in one of Durant's fine, impulsive, magnanimous fits, he said to some persons around him: 'I am going to take you all out in my yacht; would it be ridiculous to invite Alley to go along?' He did invite Alley, and that man coolly rubbed off the insult, and went out with the man who had just spat on him. Oakes Ames himself has just as little sensibility. If they put up a monument, as they have threatened, to Oakes Ames, and the boys spit on it with impunity the person it represents would have been just as insensible."

"Colonel M'Comb, you are acquainted to some degree with the relative management of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC

and Union Pacific Railroad; do you mind giving me your idea as to which of those corporations has been managed with the most ability and character?"

"The Central Pacific, unquestionably. Its projectors attended to their business, came personally to Washington when they wished anything done, and gave their whole conscience to the work. They were too congenial or too manly to differ on such points as divided the Union Pacific management, and you can see the difference in the figures. The Central Pacific stock is at par, and its bonds are above par. The Union Pacific has seen its stock down as low as 9, and at no time above 81, while its bonds stand at only 85."

"Do you think that the Union Pacific can ever be made to occupy as creditable a rank financially as the Central Pacific?"

"Not under the Ames' control."

"Please explain."

"I mean that the policy and the personal character of Oakes Ames and John B. Alley will never give their road the responsibility which a fair, direct, and sincere business management could obtain. Their answers in this examination will sufficiently show their duplicity, and Mr. Ames has said, during the course of it, that his securities are tumbling on his hands merely because he is being found out."

"Do you think that

DURANT

would have done any better had he retained control of the Union Pacific?"

"I do. Had he been permitted to squander even $5,000,000, and been left to build the road, we should have made about $13,000,000 more than by turning him out, and our stock would now be at par. He is an expensive man, but his vigor and sagacity would have pushed on the work more rapidly than those fellows did it, and his dash would have attracted capital and admiration. He built the first 300 miles,—which was half the journey,—and those fellows took advantage of him when he was out of the country, and see where they have put the road! Had Durant remained at the head, no income bonds would have been issued, and there would not have been the amount of stock out which has since been issued."

"Colonel M'Comb, who had the most stock in the Union Pacific Railroad?"

"Durant, I think, had 15,000 shares; Oliver Ames, 13,000; and Oakes Ames, between 7,000 and 8,000."

"What is the origin of Durant, and how long have you known him?"

"I have known him seventeen years. He is a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and he practised medicine for several years; but, being of a rather restless and material nature, he went into railroading, and took a large contract on the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, which, I believe, is an extension westward of the Rock Island Road. He came to me to buy car-wheels, and I liked him, as I have continued to do ever since, and furnished him materials which I manufactured.

"What is his character? I mean that I would like you to give me an idea of his way of doing business."

"Well, he is

A GREAT DRIVING POWER,

a magnetic fellow. When he wants something done, he will bring around him the engineers, &c., and give everybody enough latitude to feel that he has a sufficient interest; and he can hurry on the work beyond anybody I know. His errors are expensiveness, open-handedness, and he is restless, and sometimes erratic. He will not work continuously, but gets tired after a time, and goes off and comes back to the thing. His professional education seems to show his business habits. But nobody who knows the men would think of comparing Durant with Ames, Alley, and that party. The latter I regard, speaking in a business way, as

SHYSTERS."

"Do you think that Durant told the whole truth about James Brooks?"

"No, Durant had intended, in my judgment, when he came here, to expose those fellows. He has copies of receipts, letters, and all sorts of papers, voluminously, and they are afraid of him. For some time, he and they did not speak. He came to me just after he arrived here, and said: 'Look here, M'Comb, I will have to let up on Brooks, or he will go under. He looks like a corpse now.'"

"HAS JAMES BROOKS,

in your judgment, made any vindication, to speak of, of his course, since the examination began."

"Why, no. I have known all the time that Durant promised Brooks his stock after he became Government Director. Durant has told me so often. Look at the prevarications as to dates in Brooks' account of himself. The date of the receipt which he exhibited in Congress was Feb. 8 or 28, according to his statement. The certificate of the stock is dated Feb. 29. Neilson "thought he got" the money to buy the stock with from Dillon, whom Brooks had just introduced to him. He says he paid for those 50 shares of Credit Mobilier March 3, 1868, and got no receipt. Now, when Ham testified,—and he was backed up by the cash-book,—we find out that those 50 shares were not paid for until March 11, 1868. The inference is, that, with such a diversity of dates, the whole thing had the frailty of a gotten-up case. Brooks, having denied, before God and Congress, that he had done anything whatever or got anything in return, now attempts to make it appear that he had rendered valuable service to the Company before he came into Congress. He now again falls back upon the fact that the services were rendered after he had got into Congress, and Durant's testimony is clear that he did his work either his Congressional period. The actual condition of things as they concern Mr. Brooks will be found thus: Our charter passed in 1862, and was amended in 1867. In 1863, and 1864, Brooks opposed everything we wanted. It was not until 1866, when he had been 'seen,' that he favored every mortal thing that we wanted."

"How much has Mr. Brooks got out of the Union Pacific Railroad altogether?"

"Not less than $300,000, directly and indirectly."

"What do you mean by indirectly?"

"Well, he and Bushnell were appointed to sell the telegraph line belonging to the railroad. They did sell it for $2,000,000 of stock in the said Company. On this Mr. Brooks made a large amount for conducting the negotiation, and that is one of the things which I include in his indirect returns.

Brooks got into the Union Pacific through Durant, who wanted him as a member of Congress and Government Director. He pulled along as a subordinate with Durant until the latter was called to Europe, and he was absent only fifty-seven days. Brooks wanted, with the rest, to sell Durant out, and entered into the ring with Ames, Alley, and Dillon, about the time the fifty shares were assigned to Neilson, his son-in-law. Durant was put out by the Boston party, but they retained Brooks, and then he became a Stock Director. It will be worth your while to make an inquiry—or to find out by those books, which you are free to consult, I suppose—whether Neilson did not transfer 300 shares of Union Pacific stock to Brooks to enable him to become a Stock Director; and then find out whether Brooks did not get these shares from his son-in-law, Neilson, who, in return, had received them as a part of his dividends of the Credit Mobilier, which Neilson had previously got through Brooks' agency. It is my belief that the whole thing runs in a circle; that Brooks got the Credit Mobilier stock and then used the Union Pacific stock, which was divided among the Mobilier people, to have himself made a prominent Stock Director."

LEFT OUT.

"Did it do you any injury, or give you any distress of mind, when you were left out of the Board of Directors by the Boston party?"

None whatever. My business was such that I could not attend a meeting of the stockholders or the Directors in Boston City, which was too far from my abode. I went into the Union Pacific in 1864, and went out in 1869. The Boston coterie wanted a more congenial lot with themselves. They wanted to make a close geographical corporation. They left out myself, Durant, Cisco, Tracy, Ebenezer Cook, of Iowa, Josiah Bardwell, and Benjamin E. Bates."

"Colonel M'Comb, I would like to ask you a question as a stable business man:

DO YOU JUSTIFY

a member of Congress, elected by a miscellaneous constituency, in attaching himself to a small circle of railroad people, and using his place mainly to abet their designs?"

"I am not called upon to answer that question, but I will do it. I do not think it honorable for a member of Congress or Senator to do underhanded work so that Oakes Ames can write such a series of letters as I have shown, speaking contemptuously of abler and more honored gentlemen. The tone of Mr. Ames shows sufficiently what the most insensible business citizen has to think of such Congressmen. And the tone of their denials is sufficient to show that the Congressmen themselves did not wish to hold such positions before their voters. Mr. Brooks plunged into an apostrophe to the Deity, upon the mere insinuation that he had used his place to work out railroad jobs."

"The name of

SENATOR GRIMES

appears in the list of persons who received Credit Mobilier stock to get the dividends. Do you hold Grimes to be as reprehensible as the rest?"

"By no means. Mr. Grimes put $25,000 into the Union Pacific Railroad as a capitalist, in the first place. I think, if you examine the record, you will find that he never voted for any legislation we wanted in Congress. He never took an active part in any way with the Credit Mobilier, and never attended a meeting. When he sent orders for dividends, he did so right openly, writing the order and signing his own name. There was none of that fumbling and sneaking about him which has marked some others. He was always above board, and I admire his character."

"Colonel M'Comb,

WHAT WERE THE DIVIDENDS

upon Credit Mobilier stock?"

"The dividends were 1,100 per cent prior to 1869. You may calculate them at 1,000 in order to make such oral computations as you wish."

"Then Mr. Bingham's $2,000 investment would have yielded $20,000?"

"Yes; the stock itself was worth par when he parted with it, according to Ames. Then he had $650 worth of stock in the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Contracting Company, which paid 500 per cent, making $3,280. Mr. Bingham was, therefore, entitled to $23,280 as dividends on $2,650. For this, as he swears, Ames gave him $6,500."

"What do you think of

HENRY WILSON'S EXPLANATION,

Colonel M'Comb?"

"Well, as a business man, I do not altogether like some of the phrases that Wilson used about going into his closet face to face with his Heavenly Father and accounting for his speculations. He says that he got his stock in January, 1868, and parted with it in November, 1868. It was between these two dates that above 400 per cent dividends were declared; so Mr. Wilson could not have been so badly off as he says. I don't quite understand, as a married man, this making up to one's wife something that she had lost by an investment, and being $800 out of pocket. It may be reasonable enough, but it is novel to me."

"What do you think of the

SILVER-MINE SPECULATION

of Bingham and Wilson?"

"Well, Wilson says he lost $1,000 in his silver mine, and Bingham $3,000. It looks to me as if Ames and Alley got all the money of these poor chaps in Congress whom they discovered not to possess any business abilities, and, having swindled them out of the majority of their dividends in Credit Mobilier, forthwith began to entrap them into such speculations as would lose them the remainder of the money. I think, if we could get at the bottom of the thing, the rascality of Ames and Alley would be found to be extraordinary."

"What do you mean by that, Colonel M'Comb?"

"Well, I believe, from a business look into the thing, that Oakes Ames came to Congress for no other purpose than to do business, just as he would get elected into the Bourse. While he was in Congress, half-a-dozen

BIG THINGS

were worked out by him. There was the Sioux City Railroad, the Cedar Rapids Railroad, the Iowa Falls & Sioux City, the Eastern Division Union Pacific,—which was better subsidized than the Union Pacific itself,—and, finally, the Union Pacific. All these things were worked out by Oakes Ames as Congressman, and it appears that he not only accomplished these vast jobs, but resorted—with Alley—to the small game of taking the surplus money of the poor Congressmen in his silver mines, etc. A more unconscionable business never happened under my observation."

"WAS DILLON

a man of much force?"

"No; he is an ignorant fellow, who had served quite a time as railroad contractor. He is a New Englander, fine-looking, tall, white-haired, with white side-whiskers, and he put $150,000 in the Credit Mobilier. He had the giving out of the contracts, and yet he was a private partner in each of the said contracts, which shows him to have been buying out his corporation while professing to serve it."

"What do you take to be the relative measur of

AMES AND ALLEY?"

"Alley has got more sense than Ames,—at least more power of expression; both of them are cowards, and it would be hard to say which had the least sensibility. Alley and James W. S. Williams recently got Alley's district divided, and Alley expected to get the nomination which Gooch has received. He has been defeated, but he still expects to be Governor of Massachusetts, &c. I do not live up there, but I sympathize with Massachusetts when this kind of man can be its Governor. Williams, who is to come here, has been in the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Road, and he used to be the Treasurer of the latter."

"I understood you to say, Colonel M'Comb, that Ames and Alley would run the

UNION PACIFIC ROAD INTO THE GROUND

if they were to manage it; what do you mean by that?"

"Why, they have had to get out of their own road to give its stock any standing. They first put in Mr. Scott, who was reputed to have made $200,000 by the advance in the stock,—showing clearly how much more marketable was his name than theirs; and now they are paying Horace Clark $25,000 or $30,000 a year salary in order to get more character into their corporation."

"What about these persons whom Brooks wanted to

TESTIFY AGAINST YOU?"

"Well, there were two Israelites, manufacturers of army-work, to whom I furnished leather, and I sued them for about $140,000. They are, of course, malignant. Calvin Slade, another person whom Brooks referred to, is a person in New York, a speculator with no nominal calling. Lyman Elmore, whom Brooks mentioned, has been to see me, and says that he has nothing to testify about."

"What is the

PRESENT POSITION,

Colonel M'Comb, of the Credit Mobilier?"

"Well, I have still 1,000 shares. Bushnell testified that they were worth par. Ames and Alley testified that they were worth only 5 cents on the dollar. For myself, I think they would be worth par if those now in control would not steal the assets."

"What do you mean by the assets?"

"Well, they have got $2,800,000 of Union Pacific income bonds to be divided amongst the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier. These have been frittered away by Dillon, Alley, Ames, Ham, etc., as Trustees. The foregoing bonds bring 84 cents. The Credit Mobilier owns, besides, several hundred acres of land around Omaha and Council Bluffs, and it has a large claim against the Union Pacific Railroad. If all these things could be honestly collected, the stock would be worth par."

"How many shares have the Ames, Alley, and Dillon party?"

"They have 20,000 shares out of 37,500."

"Where did they make

MISTAKES

in building the Union Pacific Railroad?"

"I think that the whole method of building the road was wrong, and that much of it grew out of the crooked nature of these deceitful men. Had I been called on to build the road, I would first have used the stock subscribed, which amounted to $2,200,000; this I would have called in in full, and would have begun to build the road with only that money. This amount would have built 60 miles of the road, or four sections, and then I would have received $1,280,000 in Government bonds, which would have built 80 miles more, which, in turn, would have brought more bonds; and so I would have pushed on as far as I could, and, when reaching the end of my tether, I would have issued the first-mortgage bonds on a certain amount of complete and running road, and derived as little money from this source as possible. Thus the interest would have been reduced, and all the balance of profit could have enhanced the stock. The stock, gaining confidence, would thus have made large dividends per annum. Mr. Alley has testified that the income of the road averages $8,750,000 per year, and that it is run at 50 per cent of this,—thus making $4,375,000 profit. Now, half the interest required on the Government bonds would be about $700,000, and the first-mortgage bonds would have required for interest but $700,000. You will see that, by this course, the stock would have made 100 per cent per annum, and the stock, that cost but $100 a share, would have been worth $1,000 a share. Now, I believe that stock worth per share $1,000 is more valuable than ten shares worth $100 each. On that principle I have always moved in my business: That a unit advanced one thousand is more valuable than several units not progressing and worth together the same amount."

THE COMMERCIAL TWIG.

"Colonel M'Comb, what idea did you form of such Congressmen as you have seen explaining their connection with the Credit Mobilier stock?"

"Well, my idea of the country is a little reduced. To hear Mr. Kelley recount, in such a self-enjoying manner, his personal extremities, and to hear Vice President Wilson's curious relation of his incompetency, makes me a little sick. I think I know what honor is, but so much sentiment on a small surface one can listen to without complaint, and yet with nausea."

FISK AND BARNARD.

"Colonel M'Comb, what is your answer to the attempt made by James Brooks to connect your suit with Judge Barnard's action in the Courts of New York, whereby the present Credit Mobilier people were compelled to pack up their traps and go to Boston?"

"Why, here are Ames' letters,—one dated July 18, 1868,—where Ames confers with me about Fisk's suits, showing that, at the time, we were in harmony. Fisk's suits were not brought until the whole of Ames' work had been done in Congress, and these Congressmen had got their awards."

HOW THE AMES LETTER GOT OUT.

"You do not think that the majority of these poor chaps in Congress ought to be held up to stigma, do you?"

"God forbid, as far as I am concerned, that they should suffer anything in reputation. They are brought into publicity by Ames, Alley, and their counsel. Just look at this letter and its date. You see that I would not put in the originals of Ames' letters, nor give the names of the Congressmen to whom he referred. On the contrary, in December, 1871, I furnished copies of the letters in my possession as portions of my bill in equity. The defendant's lawyer was R. C. McMurtrie, of Philadelphia; and in May, 1872, he demanded, in a legal way, the originals of the said letters, with the names heretofore refused. My lawyer, Mr. Smithers, holds that the tone of Mr. McMurtrie's letter indicates that his principals were telling him false, and making it appear that Ames' letters were not valid. I took the originals to McMurtrie's office,—my clerk, Mr. Moore, being with me. I refused to give more than one letter at a time to Mr. McMurtrie, because, as I said to him, 'The character of the clients which you have will not warrant me in letting these letters go out of my sight.' Mr. McMurtrie took up the letters, and examined them very closely, as if he thought they must be fabricated; and hence the belief, on the part of my counsel, that Ames and Alley had been hypocritical even with their attorney. I had used every energy to conceal the names of these Congressmen, and offered to enter into an agreement with Ames to keep them hidden, if he would only agree to settle my suit, *even after I should win it*, in the Court of Pennsylvania."

"Can you give me a copy of the letter which Ames' counsel served upon you, demanding the production of Ames' original letters? If you can do so, that will show that you had no hand in making the names of these Congressmen public, but that Ames himself compelled the same."

"Certainly; my clerk will furnish you with the letter."

THE CAUSE OF ALL OUR WOE.

The following is a copy of the letter from A. C. McMurtrie, demanding from the lawyer of Colonel M'Comb (James E. Gowen) the originals above referred to:

"*M'Comb vs. Credit Mobilier.*

"PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1872.

"DEAR SIR: On Thursday, the 23d, you have appointed to close the cross-examination of Mr. M'Comb, and proceed with your evidence.

"Allow me to remind you of promise made by your client at the prior meeting, many months since, to furnish or produce the papers or documents from copies of which he spoke or referred to, or memoranda taken from them. Some at least were to be sent to me next day; none have been sent. He stated, the other day, they had been *withheld for a purpose*. I must ask that you require him to produce at the meeting on Thursday, if you desire me to cross-examine, the following:

"Letter from Oakes Ames in reference to the distribution of 345 shares as gifts to members of Congress.

"His books, showing the original entries and dividends, or sums said to have been received as dividends,—April, 1866; July, 1866; September, 1866; December, 1866; and January, 1868.

"I would also like to have Mr Ames' letter of April 13, 1867. Very truly,

(Signed) "R. C. McMURTRIE.

"JAMES E. GOWEN, Esq."

FINIS.

"There," said Colonel M'Comb, "you see how the letters of Oakes Ames got out. Ames would not let me be silent about them."

GATH.

MANSFIELD IN PARIS.

An Operatic Performance and Its Consequences—A Duel at Longchamps—A Journalist Severely Wounded.

From the Boston Times.

It appears that wherever Helen Josephine Mansfield makes her appearance, trouble and mischief are certain to follow in her wake. For some time past she has been in Paris, and, although scorned and slighted in numerous instances by decent persons upon whom she tried to force her company, she has left nothing undone to obtain notoriety in the metropolis of France. It would be futile to deny that in this endeavor she has, in a measure, succeeded.

Aside from the report which was extensively circulated that Mrs. Mansfield lost $37,000 by the failure of Bowles Brothers—a report which was afterward authoritatively denied—she has caused several lawsuits, some of which will eventually prove *causes celebres*, and even brought about a mortal combat between two Parisians, in consequence of which one of them, a journalist of some prominence, was severely wounded.

The particulars of this affair, which borders on the ridiculous, notwithstanding its rather serious results, are as follows:

Some time ago, Mrs. Mansfield, who, after being refused admission at the Grand Hotel du Louvre, went to a second-class boarding-house in the Rue Scribe, made her appearance at a performance of "Fra Diavolo," Auber's charming opera, which was exceptionally well played that evening by the excellent troupe of the Opera Comique. Mrs. Mansfield was gorgeously dressed in a suit of white satin, and the display of jewelry she made on the occasion was something very unusual in Parisian society. But, aside from the sensation which her appearance created, she seemed to court attention by the somewhat boisterous manner in which she expressed her delight at what she saw and heard. By the time the curtain went up for the third time, every eye-glass in the house was levelled at her, and through the audience ran the whisper: "There's the famous Mansfield!"

Naturally, her singular conduct and the sensation which she produced, were not lost upon the numerous representatives of the press who attended the opera, and their comments upon the woman were anything but flattering. One of them, M. Xavier Dupont, an attache of the sprightly little *Vert-Vert*, a gossipy sheet which makes theatrical news a specialty, said, within the hearing of some of his colleagues, that he would give "Mme. La Princesse d'Eris," as he called her, a good little notice in his paper.

Sure enough, the *Vert-Vert* next evening contained a paragraph about the occurrence, and here the trouble commenced. Early on the following morning M. Xavier Dupont, as he was making his toilet, was called upon by an exceedingly well-dressed stranger, who gave his name as "M. Albert Saxe," of Bristol, and who informed the astonished journalist that he wished to see him about the paragraph concerning Mrs. Mansfield, which, he said, had given that beauteous woman the utmost offence. M. Dupont replied that he did not care a sou about that, and begged his visitor not to give himself any further concern about the matter, considering that the wishes or frowns of Mrs. Mansfield were of no interest whatever to the editor of the *Vert-Vert*.

Upon hearing which M. Albert Saxe, "of Bristol," waxed wroth. He said he did not like to use harsh language, but, if compelled to do so, he would not shrink from it. The journalist then flared up, too. "Pray, sir," he said, stepping close up to M. Saxe, "what in the d—l's name is all this any business of yours? Who are you? I don't know you! There's the door, you miserable intruder!"

So saying, he pushed M. Albert Saxe toward the door, and, before that gentleman was able to offer any resistance, landed him rather unceremoniously in the hallway. There Mr. Saxe indulged in some entirely unchesterfieldian phrases, yelling out that M. Xavier Dupont was a puppy, and that he would make him smart for the smartness of his pen, all of which did not disturb the equanimity of the journalist, who, after dressing, went down to the office of the *Vert-Vert*. He wrote there for several hours, and then he was called upon by two stylish and rather snobbish-looking Englishmen, who informed him in very broken French that they came to see him in behalf of M. Albert Saxe, "of Bristol," and, in effect, had been requested by that gentleman to challenge M. Dupont, for what had occurred in the morning at his house, to mortal combat.

Now, a duel is a very ordinary affair in Paris, and few gentlemen there are courageous enough to decline accepting a challenge. So M. Dupont, who had before stood on the dangerous spot yclept the field of honor, said he would fight M. Saxe provided the latter, upon inquiry, would prove a gentleman of standing and character sufficient to entitle him to any notice at his hands.

The necessary inquiries were made, and it was found that there was nothing derogatory to M. Saxe's character, except that he was a gambler and sportsman. So M. Xavier Dupont signified to M. Saxe's friends his willingness to meet the challenger, and they agreed to fight the duel with broadswords.

The combat came off at Longchamps shortly after daybreak, in the beginning of December last, and, after the two men had stripped to the waist, they began slashing at each other with the utmost fury. Both of them, however, proved to be very good swordsmen, and when, at the expiration of five minutes, they stopped from sheer exhaustion, it was found that neither of them had been hurt.

Then the combat was renewed, and a second or two afterward Saxe wounded his adversary seriously in the left arm. The doctor then interfered, and the duel was ended. The usual breakfast between the seconds was then gone through at a neighboring restaurant, while the wounded journalist rapidly drove back to Paris.

Few people knew of the affair, but somehow or other it was brought to the knowledge of the police, and two or three days afterwards both Saxe and Dupont were arrested and placed before the Sixth Tribunal of Correctional Police. They did not deny that they had fought a duel, thereupon the presiding Judge lectured them severely, and then sentenced them to three days' solitary confinement.

Mr. Stewart's Marble Palace.

From the Home Journal.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, having moved into his new residence, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, and shown to the outer world some new and beautiful things in the way of white lace curtains, each pair backed by another pair of heavy satin-damask gold-colored curtains, elaborately embroidered, it may not be inopportune to print a few facts and figures regarding the building proper.

The general proportions of the building are as follows:

	Feet.		Feet.
Height of walls	80	Width of 34th st. front	120
Height of roof	19	Width of 5th av. front	82

The relative height of the several stories is about as follows:

	Feet.		Feet.
Basement	10	Third story	18
First story	28	Roof	19
Second story	24		

The walls are of marble, from base to cornice, filled in with brick, and of unusual thickness and solidity. Within, the partitioning of the lower story is as follows:

	Feet.		
Parlor on 5th av. front	46x24	Butler's pantry	14x21½
Reception room	10x32	Library	10x32
Dining room	19x39	Picture gallery	29x72
Breakfast room	12x21		

And that of the second and third stories thus:

	Feet.		
Sleeping room	19x32	Guests' sleeping room	10½x21½
Sleeping room	19x32	Guests' sleeping room	19 x36
Clothes room	14x21½		
Hall, in width	14		

The cost of the building does not vary materially from $1,500,000. The designs and drawings were from the pencil of John Kellum.

—A lady in Fort Wayne has cards out for her silver, crystal, and tin weddings, which occur on the same day. Her first two husbands (divorced) have received invitations, but perversely decline attending.

HURD'S REVISION.

Part Second.

Condensed for The Chicago Tribune.

It will be the main purpose of this paper to present, for the consideration of those interested, another partial list of defects and omissions which have been observed in the so-called "revision" of 1872. That revision was first published in May. It soon became a subject of criticism, and from time to time, in various public prints, one after another of its numerous imperfections was exposed and discussed. Before long it came to be known, all over the State, that these scattering criticisms were but the indications of a strong condemnation which the profession, both on the bench and at the bar, had pronounced upon the "work." So well was this conclusion understood, and so thoroughly has it been respected, that, up to this hour, no man (save the reviser himself) has had the courage to come forward in print over his own name, and avow himself its friend and advocate. Two or three anonymous and irresponsible writers have been its only champions. The First Part of this review was published about the middle of October, and then the reviser—who, up to that time, had preserved an ominous silence—came forward with his defence. It is a long and labored document, and probably has been widely read. As a reply to the points which have been made against his revision, it is a signal failure; as an accumulation of epithets against his reviewer, it is a remarkable success. One thing, however, is settled. No amount of personal abuse will be sufficient to divert this discussion from the only subject wherein the public have any interest—the merits of the revision. To that important inquiry the attention of the reader is now invited.

There is now no law to authorize a defendant who has been sued to make a tender of the amount actually due and stop the costs. The old law, simple and explicit, had been in force for many years, and worked admirably. Statutes, vol 1, p. 516, § 54. But it has been expressly repealed. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 293, § 177.

There is no law requiring Clerks of Courts to keep a book of fees, showing by items the costs accruing in each particular suit, by whom made, and to whom payable. The old law on that subject (Statutes, vol. 1, p. 515, § 56) has been expressly repealed. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 293, § 177. That provision in the new act referring to fee-books is entirely a different thing in its scope and purpose, as may be seen upon examination. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 184, § 162.

Neither is a Clerk now required to send out a bill of costs with each execution; but he may collect his costs without keeping any record of the items. The old law on this suject (Statutes, vol. 1, p. 515, §§ 56 and 57) has been expressly repealed. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 293, § 177. The same repeal also takes away the penalties which the former law imposed for a disobedience of its requirements.

So also that portion of the old law which made the fee-books of the Clerk a part of the record. Statutes, vol. 1, p. 515, § 58. It is expressly repealed by the revision (Statutes, vol. 2, p. 293, § 177) and not re-enacted.

"Interpreters shall be sworn truly to interpret when necessary." This was the language of the law as long ago as when Illinois was a part of the Indiana territory, as my be seen from the Jones revision of 1807. In each succeeding revision it has been re-enacted without the change of a word. But the reviser of 1872 could not let it alone. He takes it from Practice (Statutes, Vol. 1, p. 514, § 47), where it had stood undisturbed for near three-quarters of a century, and carries it to Evidence and Depositions. There he locates it under a sub-head,—"Perpetuating Testimony,"—and alters it to read as follows: "Interpreters may be sworn truly to interpret when necessary in taking depositions." That is, depositions required in "perpetuating testimony." Statutes, vol. 2, p. 165, § 93. No other section in Hurd's revision refers to interpreters. The consequences of this blunder are very serious. No oral testimony of any character, in any civil criminal case, can now be received through an interpreter. Because it must be observed that in all cases of repeal of old laws which are not afterwards re-enacted, the omission to re-enact presents a very different question from that arising where no such law has ever existed. For then the power to swear an interpreter might, perhaps, be inferred from the general powers of the Court. But by repealing and not re-enacting, the Legislature makes the positive declaration that though such was the law once, it is not the law now. And hence, powers which might have been inferred in the absence of any law, are thus affirmatively denied.

The revised garnishment act is so worded (Statutes, vol. 2, p. 193, § 12) that if the garnishee chooses to deny the facts on which a claimant's right rests, the claimant cannot prove them! He is only permitted to appear and prove such facts as are "not stated nor denied by the garnishee." This is a fair sample of the ability of the revisor to prepare new legislation.

Formerly, the law respecting the exemption of personal property from execution, etc., allowed to a mechanic his tools, "not exceeding $100 in value," and to a professional man his library or implements, "not exceeding $100 in value." Statutes, vol. 1, p. 384, § 39, clause 4. This was just and equal. But our reviser has tried his improving hand, and "re-writes" the law. The result is that a "professional man"—whatever that may be held to include—seems to be now entitled to an exemption of $100 more than any other person. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 226, §§ 13, 14, and 15. The last of these sections is new, and provides that if the debtor has not any of the specific articles, he may select others of equal value. One of two constructions must be adopted: either that the professional man is to have more exemption than others, or that every debtor is entitled to $100 in other property, in place of the "implements or library" of a professional man which he does not have. How is it?

And while this law is before us, suppose we examine and see how large an amount of personal property can be held exempt by debtor, under usual and ordinary circumstances. Let the family consist of the debtor, his wife, and two children. Say that the family is not keeping house but boarding, and therefore the debtor has none of the specified articles which the law allows him by name. Look at the list of

PERSONAL PROPERTY, EXEMPT UNDER THE REVISED LAWS OF ILLINOIS: FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS.

I. Necessary wearing apparel.		
II. A sewing machine.		
The cheapest is worth (say)		$ 65.00
III. Furniture, tools and implements.		
Amount fixed by law		100.00
IV. Professional library (?)		
Amount fixed by law		100.00
V. Materials and stock.		
Amount fixed by law		100.00
VI. Necessary beds, bedsteads and bedding.		
Two beds at $20 each	$40.00	
Two bedsteads at $10 each	20.00	
Bedding for two beds at $10 each	20.00	
		80.00
VII. Two stoves and pipe.		
One family cook stove	$30.00	
One heating stove	15.00	
Pipe at $3 for each	6.00	
		51.00
VIII. Household furniture.		
Amount fixed by law		200.00
IX. One cow and two hogs.		
Cow worth	$50.00	
Two hogs worth $10 each	20.00	
		70.00
X. Two sheep for each member of the family and the fleeces taken from the same, and the yarn and cloth that may be manufactured from the same.		
*Eight sheep at $4 each	$32.00	
*Eight fleeces, 5 lbs each, at 50 cents	20.00	
†Yarn and cloth from 40 lbs wool	21.00	
		73.00
XI. Two oxen or horses.		
Amount fixed by law		250.00
XII. Provisions for the family for three months.		
Two adults at $4 each per week, 12 weeks	$96.00	
Two children at $3 each per week, 12 weeks	72.00	
		168.00
XIII. Fuel for three months.		
Two stoves, 90 days, ½ bu coal each per day		10.00
XIV. Food for the stock for three months.		
‡Two horses at $5 each per month	$30.00	
‡One cow at $5 per month	15.00	
‡Two hogs at $3 per month	9.00	
‡Eight sheep at $1.25 each per month	30.00	
		84.00
XV. Bibles and school books.		
XVI. Family library (not included).		
XVII. Cemetery lots, etc. (not included).		
XVIII. Other selected property.		
Amount fixed by law		100.00
Total value above exempted		$1,451.00

(*) Estimated by the President of the Illinois Wool Growers' Association.

(†) Estimated at Springfield Woollen Factory.

(‡) Estimated by two farmers, Supervisors of Sangamon County.

The reader will observe that while there is one item of $100, in the foregoing list which seems doubtful—that allowing the value of a professional library to one who is not, by the supposed case, a professional man, yet there are four other classes of articles exempted by name, on which no value has been placed. The value of one class only—wearing apparel—would more than keep the estimate good. We are now prepared to read the new law, which the reviser has invented to meet this special matter of exemption, and under which a debtor can keep everything he has got up to $1,500. Here are the words:

"Whenever the debtor has not any or all of the specified articles hereinbefore exempted, he may elect others of equal value in their stead, or he may retain the value, in their stead, or he may retain the value thereof in money, if he shall so elect."

We will suppose that our debtor is the owner of a small stock of goods, and is waited upon by the Sheriff with an execution. He says:

"Mr. Sheriff, that execution is all right, but I must live, you know, and I propose to take the little exemption that the law allows me. Pretty much all the personal property I own is in this stock of goods, and I will take in these goods all the exemption that the law gives me. How much is it?"

After some little figuring the Sheriff makes out a list similar to that already given, and announces the following as the result:

RECAPITULATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY NOW EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION IN ILLINOIS, UNDER HURD'S REVISION.

One sewing machine	$ 65
Tools and implements	100
Professional library	100
Materials and stock	100
Beds, bedsteads, bedding	80
Two stoves and pipe	51
Household furniture	200
One cow, two hogs	70
Eight sheep, fleeces, yarn, etc	73
Two oxen or horses	250
Three months' family provisions	168
Three months' fuel	10
Three months' stock feed	84
Other selected property	100
Total	$1,451
The necessary wearing apparel for four persons; their Bibles, school-books, and family pictures; the family library and cemetery lots and rights of burial, probably not less than	250
Total amount of personal property exempted	$1,701

Having looked over the foregoing figures the debtor remarks:

"Well, sir, if I understand you, this revised law entitles me to retain in my stock of goods a value considerably more than $1,500, beyond all doubt or question?"

The Sheriff assents.

"Then, as my stock is not worth that much money, I do not see as you have any business around here. Good morning, sir!"

Such is one of the practical results of revision according to the plan of Mr. Hurd. It would seem that the man who chooses not to pay his debts, ought now to be happy in Illinois. For with his homestead of $1,500, and his stock of goods, worth over $1,500 more, all out of reach of the law, he can be sure of a comfortable living. He may snap his fingers in the face of his creditors, keep his property, and bid defiance to everything but death and taxes. Such is one result of a revision which is said to have "swept away all those technicalities which delayed and often defeated justice!"

Thousands of persons who had purchased lands for taxes, and had not taken out a deed before the revised Revenue act took effect, will lose every cent of their money. That result is accomplished in the following manner. The saving clause of the revised Revenue act first repeals the old acts, and then expressly declares that tax deeds thereafter issued should be obtained in conformity with the new law. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 379 § 766. That this is not a mere clerical mistake, appears from the body of the act, where the same provision again occurs. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 367 § 688. Now the difficulty is that the revised act prescribes certain things to be done, and no deed can issue except on affidavit that all those things have been done. Some of them were not in the old law, and hence have not been done, consequently the purchaser cannot make the affidavit, and for want of an affidavit is deprived of a deed. Thus: The new law requires every tax sale notice to state "in whose name taxed," and "for what year taxed or specially assessed." Statutes, vol. 2, p. 366, § 680. The words quoted are not found in the old law as it previously stood. Statutes, vol 1, p. 608, § 158. Therefore those things were not done, not being required. And yet this "revised" act says that a purchaser shall make affidavit that they were done, or he shall have no deed! Statutes, vol. 2, p. 366, § 680, and p. 367, §§ 682 and 688.

Lands of married women, sold for taxes under the old laws, wherein was preserved to them the right of redemption until after the disability was removed, can not now be redeemed. The "revised" act cuts them off completely. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 379, § 766, and p. 365 § 673. So that all redemption rights of married women, existing under the old laws at the date when the revised act took effect, are thereby cut off. Thousands of such cases exist, where a wife omitted to redeem her land, though several years had gone by, because she knew she had the entire lifetime of her husband (and more, too) in which to make the redemption. By this revised act, she is cut off, instantly and completely, and without notice.

There is a place in the new School law where the change of a single word, made by the reviser, will occasion probably a thousand needless and expensive lawsuits, besides causing the loss of considerable revenue. The old law required School Directors to certify to the County Clerk the "*rate*" of school tax to be levied in their district. Statutes, vol. 1, p. 696, § 44. This was plain and simple, and never failed to work out satisfactorily. Mr. Hurd changes the word "rate" to "*amount*," probably supposing it made no difference. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 498, § 181. But mark the result. Along every county line are school districts, which lie partly in two counties. Part of their school tax is extended on the tax books of one country, and collected by the Collector of that county. Another part is, in like manner, extended and collected in the other county. So long as the two County Clerks had a *rate of taxation* as a basis, their work was easy. Now they only know the *amount* of money required in the whole district. But neither Clerk knows or can know, how much taxable property that district has in the other county. Therefore he cannot know what the *rate* ought to be; not knowing the rate, how can he extend the taxes? Practically, nothing can be done but to extend the whole tax in each county. The County Clerk cannot go to the other county for information—for lack of time if for no other reason. Instance Sangamon County, which is bordered by the eight surrounding counties of Macon, Logan, Menard, Cass, Morgan, Macoupin, Montgomery, and Christian. There are fractional school districts between Sangamon and each one of these counties, and between those counties again and the others by which they are surrounded. Will it do to say that all the County Clerks in the State, at the very time when by law they are required to be making up tax-books, must start on a pilgrimage over the State to obtain information for extending district school tax? Hardly. And yet the only other way to obey Mr. Hurd's revision is not to try to make any division of the tax between the two counties. This was the course adopted by a certain Clerk who received one of these "legal" certificates from a certain district, officially informing him that they had levied a school tax of the amount of $300 on the taxable property" of their district. Looking at his books, he found that all the "taxable property" of that district, so far as he had any knowledge, consisted of one-quarter section of land, valued at $30 an acre, or $480. He obeyed the law, and levied on that one tract the whole tax of $300. Here is where the lawsuits will come in. Every man thus outraged will appeal to the Courts for his remedy against such unequal taxation, and it is easy to see that this class of suits will be very numerous. All from the change of one word.

The reviser complains that his critic does not exhibit sufficient admiration for the revision. The abundant answer to that complaint is that Mr. Hurd is entirely able and more than willing to furnish the admiration himself, to any required extent. In one of his rapturous flights he thus modestly describes his own "work."

"In civil jurisprudence, all those technicalities which delayed and often defeated justice, have been swept away, while at the same time, all that is valuable in that beautiful and perfect system, the common law practice, has been preserved in its purity."

What exalted praise! When a reviser can thus sound his own trumpet, why need critics admire? We shall sufficiently discharge our duty if we examine this common law practice, which, as it is said, the new act has "preserved in its purity." Broadly stated, the fundamental principles of the common law practice are two: 1. For all legal wrongs capable of being included within a known and fixed definition, one fixed and distinct remedy called an action, having its own specific name, its own methods of pleading, its own rules of evidence. 2. That when an action has been once selected, and a suit begun therein, it must be pursued to the end, and a judgment obtained in that action or not at all, and obtained according to the pleadings proper to that action, and under the rules of evidence established therein. In all these respects a code practice is different. There, forms of action are unknown or merely nominal. The plaintiff files anything he pleases to think is a declaration, in any form of action that may strike his fancy. Afterward he can at any time amend, either on his own motion or after demurrer, after plea, and sometimes after trial and verdict. Beginning with any action he chooses, he may amend and amend, out of one and into another through the whole list of legal remedies, and even beyond. Now let the reader examine this section of the revision, and see what there is left of common law practice:

§ 23. At any time before a final judgment in a civil suit, amendments may be allowed on such terms as are just and reasonable, introducing any party necessary to be joined as plaintiff or defendant, discontinuing as to any joint plaintiff or joint defendant, changing the form of action, and in any matter, either in form or substance, in any process, pleading, or proceeding which may enable the plaintiff to sustain the action for the claim for which it was intended to be brought, or the defendant to make a legal defence. The adjudication of the Court allowing an amendment shall be conclusive evidence of the identity of the action.

Under this section there is absolutely no end to amendments. There is no limit or restraint whatever. Anything is permissible, at any time, which the Court thinks "may enable the plaintiff to sustain the action for the claim for which it was intended to be brought." How is the Court to know what the plaintiff "intended?" And is not the defendant entitled to like privileges, in bringing forward the defence he "intended" to make? Certainly. For whatever amendments the sitting Judge shall then hold to be "just and reasonable" to accomplish the foregoing objects, this act permits. The truth is that by that section the common law practice, instead of being "preserved," is utterly and completely destroyed. Destroyed in principle, in application, in detail, it is plucked up by the roots and cast to the wind. The Judges now on the bench may, for a little time, in the exercise of that large discretion with which they are here clothed, and in accordance with the former practice, adhere somewhat to the old rules of pleading, and require the old forms of action to be observed at least in name. but the moment a Judge chooses to do so, he can permit the widest latitude.

To show how this new practice works, take an illustration from a recent case which actually occurred. It was an ordinary suit upon a note. The defendant pleaded a set-off, but filed no bill of particulars, as required by law. The issues were all made up, a jury empanelled and sworn, the plaintiff offered his note in evidence, and concluded his side of the case. Then the defendant's counsel drew forth a long account, composed of many different items, and attempted to establish it by proof. The plaintiff objected that, under the law (Statutes, vol. 2, p. 287, § 119), the defendant could not be permitted to prove an account whereof he had not filed a copy. The objection being sustained, the defendant asked leave to amend, which the Court was, of course, obliged to grant, and, with a bit of mucilage, he fastened the account to his plea, and proposed to go on with the evidence. But the plaintiff applied for a continuance by reason of surprise. He made affidavit that he had the witnesses, in a distant county, by whom he could prove that the account had all been paid, but did not have them present, because under pleadings they were not needed. The Court granted the continuance and discharged the jury. It is evident that a similar performance might be repeated indefinitely, in the same case, and no foresight is required to perceive that many a lawsuit could thus be prolonged to any extent. Complicated cases often consume a week's time in hearing evidence; the witnesses have, some of them, been brought from a distance at heavy expense. And yet, under this revised act, nothing is settled; amendments are always possible up to the moment of "final judgment," and thus it is always within the power of either party to make an amendment which will absolutely compel another trial. This is called common law practice, "in its purity!"

Formerly, the law provided what should be the decision of the Supreme Court, in a case where the Judges were equally divided in opinion. It declared that, in such an event, the decision of the Court below stood affirmed. Statutes, Vol. 1, P. 518, § 77. This had formed a part of the law from time immemorial. But it is repealed by the revision, and not re-enacted. Forgotten, probably, in the haste of "re-writing." Perhaps it will be said that a decision stands practically affirmed unless the Supreme Court shall reverse it. And it is true that such was the law, a few months ago. But by their express repeal, and failure to re-enact, the Legislature have declared it to be law no longer. What shall be said of such specimens of "work" as this?

One of the most notorious instances in which the needless changes of the revision have imposed burdens on the people, is in legal forms. Almost every form occurring in the whole revision has some verbal changes. Barely affecting the sense, they yet compel the throwing away of all printed blanks and records previously existing. Thus, every Circuit Clerk in the State has been obliged to throw away great piles of blank writs, for which the county paid large prices, and supply himself anew at public expense. The same is true in the County Clerk's office, and the books of printed records, in matters of administration, guardianship, and executorship, all became useless; they have been set aside and new ones procured. It is not a large estimate to say that the average amount of needless expense, thus imposed on the people of this State, will probably not fall below $300 for every county. Those who are curious about the cost and extent of these verbal changes made by the revision, should consult the Circuit Clerks and the County Clerks who were obliged to have the new blanks made, and who know the large expense.

Mr. Hurd vehemently insists that all the changes made by his revision were known to the members of the Legislature, and approved by them. Now it will not be hard to point out many changes, particularly by omission, which were not known to most of the members while the revision was pending, and which are unknown to many of them still; omissions which it is very doubtful if Mr. Hurd himself now knows. Take the assessment of damages on a default, made by the clerk. Statutes, vol. 1, p. 512 § 22. Did Mr. Hurd know that he had omitted that section from his revision? If he knew it, can he give a good reason for the change? Very certain it is, that no such alteration was known throughout the State, for at nearly every court held up to this date, so far as information has been received, the usual order was made in all the default—"clerk to assess." One of the most careful and attentive members of the House, himself a lawyer, had never heard of the change, and took his own defaults in the same manner. Of course the judgments are worthless. But who could suspect that a provision so needful and salutary would ever be omitted?

Having thus called attention to an omission by which the usual powers and duties of a clerk are abridged, it will be proper next to mention an instance, in the same act, where the authority of the clerk is so far extended as to include judicial functions. That is, there is an attempt to do so. The revision provides that judgments by confession, "entered in vacation shall have like force and effect, and from the date thereof become liens, in like manner and extent as judgments entered in term." Statutes, vol. 2, p. 230 § 153. A judgment can only be "entered" by the clerk. And before he can enter a judgment by confession, in vacation, he must first perform a judicial act by deciding that the papers before him authorize such a judgment, and therefore he will render that judgment. Until he has done this, there is no judgment to be "entered." And he must do it if it is done at all, because in vacation the Judge is absent holding court elsewhere. Nor is there a word in the law to indicate that the Judge is to have any part in these *judgments in vacation*.

The whole of the law respecting judgments by confession has been so changed as to invite the most pernicious practices, and lead to the most dangerous results. And this again is by the omission of provisions that should have been re-enacted. Under the old law, as contained in the revision of 1845, a series of decisions had been made, all tending to explain and modify its harshness, so that it should not be so oppressive and vindictive against the debtor. So numerous and important had these decisions become, that in 1859 many of them were placed on the statute book in the form of a law. Statutes, vol. 1, p. 513, §§ 38, 39, and 40. This act expressly forbids any confession of judgment, except "in open Court, and on a full investigation." It further forbids any confession upon power of attorney, without oral proof in Court at the time, that the defendant "knew the meaning" of the paper he had signed, and further proof that the plaintiff would be "in imminent danger of losing" his debt unless immediate judgment were rendered. There was also a provision by which a defendant might obtain a stay of execution. Not one of these provisions—needful, and salutary, and important as they all are—appear in the revision. They seem to have been dropped out by mistake in the process of "re-writing." For the law on this subject has been "revised." But the revision merely copies the old language of 1845 and even makes it worse by providing for confessions in vacation, as already noticed. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 230, § 153. Debtors who execute time notes will do well to see that they contain no power of attorney. For if the Clerk is to have the power of rendering a judgment, thirty minutes will be ample time in which to transform a harmless note into a living execution in the hands of an officer.

But even this is not all. There was formerly an act declaring that execution upon judgments confessed might be stayed by injunction until the debt became actually due. Statutes, vol. 1, p.

385, § 51. But in revising the law of Judgments and Executions, this act was also repealed, and nothing of the sort has been observed in the revision.

Now let the reader stop and contrast the harshness and severity here displayed in obtaining judgments and issuing executions, with that wonderful liberality which has exempted more than $3,000, to an ordinary family, from all sorts of legal process, and then let him judge for himself of the wisdom embodied in this boasted "revision." By such comparisons, that unity of plan and harmony of detail, for which Mr. Hurd claims so much praise, becomes clearly apparent.

In order to make the securities of an administrator or an executor liable, the common law requires, 1. A judgment against the administrator or executor *as such*. 2. A second suit, also against the administrator or executor, and a verdict of *devastavit* therein: that is, a finding that the administrator or executor has wasted the assets, or has eloigned or disposed of and converted the same to his own use. 3. After these two suits have been carried through to the end, then, and not till then, are the securities of an administrator or an executor liable to be sued. These principles were long ago declared to be the law in this State. *Biggs* et al. v. *Postlethwaite*, Bre. 154 (198) and cases there cited. So also in *Greenup* et al. v. *Woodworth*. Bre. 179 (232), and *Same* v. *Brown*, Bre. 193 (252). Those cases were all decided before 1829. In the revision of that year, two new sections were prepared and enacted for the express purpose of removing these difficulties. The first dispenses with a *devastavit* in those few cases where the Probate Court orders the payment of money. See Statutes, vol. 1, p. 823 §, 162. The second dispenses with a *devastavit*, in all other cases. Statutes, vol. 1, p. 825, § 175. From 1829 to 1872, these two sections formed a part of the law. But by the extremely careful and judicious revision of Mr. Hurd, the latter section is "swept away" and not re-enacted. The result is that in a very large class of cases, nearly all that usually occur, the securities of an administrator or an executor are subject to no liability whatever, until after two suits on the same cause of action have been brought against their principal, and both have been successfully prosecuted to the end. In support of this proposition the reader is referred to *The People* v. *Miller*, 1 Scam. 83.

The law formerly provided that the securities of a guardian might apply to the court for relief in a case where they were in danger "of suffering by the mismanagement of such guardian," and authorized the Court to grant that relief. Statutes, vol. 1, p. 315 § 9. Mr. Hurd has "re-written" this law, and made it applicable to the securities of executors and administrators. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 461, § 34. But as to the securities of guardians—the very class of persons for whose benefit the act was originally passed—his revision repeals this law and does not re-enact it!

Formerly, the law provided that where the will of a testator failed to dispose of all his estate, the rest should be administered upon by the executor or administrator with the will annexed. Statutes, vol. 1, p. 805, § 45. There was thus a simple method for settling such an estate. But Hurd's revision repeals the foregoing section, and does not re-enact it. Still, if this were all, the Court might yet go on in the old way, by virtue of its general powers, and appoint an administrator to settle the remainder of the estate, according to the former practice. But there is an "improvement" of Mr. Hurd which effectually prevents such a proceeding. "No administration shall in any case be granted until satisfactory proof be made" that the deceased "died intestate." Statutes, vol. 2, p. 450, § 19. But if the deceased disposed of a part of his estate by a will, he did not die "intestate," and such proof is not possible. The result is that no such estate can ever be settled, because the property not covered by the will cannot be administered upon at all!

Against a person without property, who refuses either to work out or to pay his poll tax, the revised Road law provides no remedy whatever. All that can be done is to bring a civil suit against him for the amount of his tax, take judgment and have an execution issued. If no property can be found, that is the end of the law. Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 387 § 131. Under the old township organization road laws, such a delinquent was fined, and in default of payment might be sent to jail. Model revision!

Formerly, the law provided for proceedings against a Sheriff or Coroner who neglected or refused to return an execution. Statutes, vol. 1, p. 516 § 60. After notice to return, the officer might either be adjudged in contempt or compelled to pay the execution himself. But this, too, is repealed by the revision, (Statutes, vol. 2, p. 293 § 177 note 1), and not re-enacted. There is now no remedy.

So, also, the law formerly required Clerks to enter in a book kept for that purpose, the return of all executions. Statutes, vol. 1, p. 516 § 61. This is repealed by Hurd's revision and not re-enacted.

The revised Road law first declares that "all suits for the recovery of any penalty under this act shall be brought in the name of the people." Statutes, vol. 2, p. 333 § 94. A later section imposes a penalty against certain officers, and authorizes suit therefor in the "name of the informer." Ibid, p. 395 § 190. Suits for poll tax are to be brought sometimes in the "name of the town," and sometimes in the "name of the Commissioners of Highways." Ibid, p. 388 § 131. Harmony and simplicity!

Fines under the revised Road law are all to be paid to the Commissioners of Highways, and expended on roads and bridges. Statutes, vol 2, p. 388 § 95. But under the revised School law, made by the same reviser and passed at the same session, all fines whatever go to the school fund. Statutes, vol. 2, p. 423 § 259. Harmony again!

But it is time to stop for the present. If it shall appear that the reviser is not yet satisfied—if he thinks the indictment against Hurd's Revision is not yet established by the evidence—if he desires to see another array of its omissions and blunders and unauthorized changes spread before the public, his wishes can easily be gratified. The materials for further criticism are inexhaustible.

It is not worth while to waste much time on the rambling apologies and pointless excuses offered by the reviser. Called to account for his reckless failure to co-operate with his associates, for his indolent omission to do any work whatever before the meeting of the Legislature, for his wilful and reckless disobedience of law in the manner of presenting his report and of making known his changes and additions,—what has he to say? Nothing. Absolutely nothing that tends to weaken the force of the charges made against him, or to controvert the evidence already adduced in support of them. Thus: through all his cloud of words is seen the plain admission that,—for some cause, it matters not what,—he did put together his "work" without the aid of his associates. He does not pretend that the three Commissioners ever met as revisers, but once, and that long before the adoption of the new Constitution. He does not attempt to deny what is indeed a perfectly notorious and undeniable fact, that the Revising Commission *never did and never could agree in performing any work.*

Nor does he attempt to show that his revision was carefully and deliberately prepared, with time and opportunity to consider and compare, and with facilities for the examination of past legislation. Nothing of the kind. He does not think it worth while even to contradict the charge that his revision was hastily thrown together, from evening to evening, in the intervals of his daily attendance upon the Legislature. So far as now known, during the entire ten months that Mr. Hurd spent at the capital, he had no office, no library, no daylight hours of labor. For it was a fact often noticed in conversation then and afterwards, that while the two Houses were in session, Mr. Hurd was always to be seen wandering carelessly about, with apparently nothing to do, and seemingly nothing to be done. Mr. Hurd may deny this, but the members of the 27th General Assembly, and many others, know it to be true. He will deny it, because in his report to the Legislature he expressly declares, and in his recent defence he clearly admits that all his revised acts were gotten up during this time. And yet he talks in a general way about "work" done before the meeting of the Legislature. Such loose statements are easily made. But he does not and cannot specify any one of the revised acts, now laws, which were by him revised into their present shape, ready to be acted upon by the Legislature when it first convened.

It was also objected that the law from which Mr. Hurd derived all his powers required him to submit his revision to the Legislature in the form of a printed report, particularly noting therein "all changes and additions." And it has been shown that this positive requirement of the law was also sanctioned by usage and precedent, and was absolutely necessary and indispensable, in order to afford the Legislature a knowledge of the character of the proposed revision. Without that knowledge, to act understandingly was impossible. To this, the most important count in the indictment against him, and one that charges an offence of the most aggravated character—the wanton disobedience of a positive statute under circumstances which make it the betrayal of a high and important trust—Mr. Hurd offers no reply. He carelessly repeats his former statement that the Judiciary Committees "dictated" the manner in which his report should be presented. And hence we repeat that no Committee, and no two Committees, nor all the Committees of both Houses, had power to release him from his obligations to obey that statute. As a matter of fact, his disobedience was complete and perfect before either of those Committees had an existence. By failing to have a printed report to present when the Legislature convened, he had failed in his whole duty, and ought then to have been dismissed in disgrace.

But Mr. Hurd undertakes to say that his "changes and additions" could be known. Because, he says, he cut out of old books the old sections of the law, and pasted them into his revised bills, and the old numbers might there be plainly seen. And this is urged as a sufficient compliance with the law. But let us consider. The mere fact that a certain section of a revised bill was in print, and pasted in, would only show that those words had once been printed. The reader might infer, though he could not know, that they had been printed in a book of the acts of some previous session. But he certainly could not, from such a scrap, know from which one of some twenty different books it had been taken, nor on what page of that book he would find it. Nor could he know either the subject or the date of the original act, for neither of these would appear. There should have been a reference, plain and full, from each one of those old sections to the very book and page whence it came. In no other mode is it possible for any legislator, in the limited time at his command, to inform himself of the facts he must possess in order to vote understandingly. But it is needless to repeat the arguments and considerations which have already been set forth.

This explanation of Mr. Hurd contains another transparent absurdity. It proceeds upon the theory that each member of the Legislature could have all the original bills in his possession, and could retain them in his hands for a sufficient time to admit of his personal examination and comparison of the printed scraps they might contain. But there were in the House 177 members; in the Senate 50 members; in all, 227 different persons. To assert that all these, or the half of them, or the tenth of them, could have the use of the original bills, is too absurd for serious reply. It is plainly impossible, then, that the changes and additions made by the reviser could ever be known in any such way. The facts abundantly show that hundreds of them never were known until long after the Legislature had adjourned; indeed, scores of them are still unknown. Every bill was read twice and then printed. The truth is that the printed copy was all that any member had or could have for his personal examination. It would have been impossible to keep any one original bill out of the files of the House, for the continuous study and comparison which any one member would require. The printed bill was all that a member could have or did have for examination at his desk or in his room. Upon this alone he was compelled to rely; by this his vote was determined. And here is just where Mr. Hurd could and should have rendered his assistance as a reviser. Had he put in the proper references to the acts whence he had borrowed, those references would have appeared in the printed bill; every member would have seen them and might have used them. Had he enclosed in brackets the words of the old law that he recommended for omission, and printed in italic his new matter, every person who saw the report could have formed an intelligent judgment upon it. Thus easily might the plain command of the law, to let "all his changes and additions" be known, have been obeyed. And thus easily might every requirement of reason, as set forth here and formerly, have been fully met. Nor would such a course involve the purchase of any of those "unbound statutes" with which Mr. Hurd is so sorely burdened. It would only require from him a little of that painstaking diligence at which he is so ready to sneer, and of which he has never yet been accused!

Under an act precisely similar to ours, Mr. B. Vaughan Abbott and his associates are now revising the statutes of the United States. They have already prepared and printed a considerable portion of their report of revision. They follow exactly the plan above indicated. Words in italic are new, words in brackets they recommend to be struck out. In smaller type are the needful explanations. Here are two sections taken from their work. By examining these, the reader will clearly see what Mr. Hurd should have done, but did not do nor attempt to do:

SECTION 59. The proper accounting officers are authorized, in the settlement of the accounts of the Paymasters of the army, to allow such credits for overpayments made in good faith on public account, since the [commencement of the rebellion and prior to the passage of this act] *fourteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and before the sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight*, as shall appear to them, by such vouchers and testimony as they shall require, to be just.

SEC. 86. After the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, no money shall be paid from the Treasury for the publication of the laws in newspapers.

This section is suggested as a substitute for the provision cited in the margin, which is in the following words: "That after the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the publication of the laws in newspapers shall cease." That is, in form, a prohibition of the newspaper publication of the laws, which is not intended.

None of these things were shown by Hurd's Revision; not one of them. Yet the laws under which the two Revisions were prepared are in substance the same. The contrast is between the results of patient and intelligent labor in obedience to a law, and of indolent incompetence displayed in reckless disobedience.

EUGENE L. GROSS.

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Commissions to Brokers—Report on the Unsafeness of the Union Park Congregational and Seventh Presbyterian Churches.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday afternoon.

A most animated discussion was indulged in regarding the by-law referring to brokers and their commissions. It was finally decided to leave the by-law unchanged, the Board regarding any increase of commissions as tending toward a decrease of insurance rates.

A communication was read from the Babcock Fire Extinguishing Company, offering to present the Board one of their largest four-wheeled extinguishers, providing the Board would purchase horses for it, and use it whenever a fire occurred. The members were not agreed as to whether it should be accepted, and the matter was finally referred to the Patrol Committee.

The Committee appointed to examine the churches of the city reported that they had but commenced their labors, and could not make a full report. The Chairman, however, said that they had already found two churches which, in their judgment, were entirely unsafe, and they would recommend that the rates on them be raised so as to cover risks of the worst character. These were the Union Park Congregational Church and the Seventh Presbyterian. The former was especially unsafe. The chief danger in both churches arises from defective flues. The Committee will report in full when their labors shall be completed. The work will occupy, in their judgment, two weeks.

Jayne's Expectorant.

From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.

California Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow (Jan. 26) *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving the Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 10:15 a. m., the regular time of Pacific Fast Line, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations, arriving at Omaha at 9:30 a. m. Monday, making close connections with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets reading *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

Burnett's Cocoaine

makes the hair glossy and beautiful.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—The annual report of the Maryland State Board of Education shows that in the city of Baltimore there are 37,031 children attending the public schools, and in the counties 77,943. The average number in daily attendance in the city is 20,259, and in the counties 34,909, or less than half the number enrolled as pupils. The schools are open ten months during the year in the city, and eight and three-quarter months in the counties. $332,465.64 were paid for the education of the colored children in the city, while only $6,832.81 were expended in the counties for the same purpose.

WASHBURN'S ENEMIES.

The Police Demoralizers Again at Work.

Klokke and Sheridan Relate Their Grievances to Some Councilmen.

How "Me and Kennedy" Used to Run Things.

The Superintendent's Contempt for the Board.

There was another conference at Police Headquarters yesterday, the persons participating being the Police Commissioner and the Aldermen who compose the Council Committee on Police. No effort was made to exclude the reporters, possibly because the gentlemen realized that they would obtain an account of what took place if the doors were closed and locked. The conference was informal, the Committee having called as individuals to see if the difficulty between the Board and the Superintendent could not be adjusted.

Ald. Heath remarked that the Committee considered the order of the Superintendent not a bad one.

Ald. Schaffner dissented from that view, and his associates expressed their astonishment, they having understood that he favored the idea.

Ald. Heath explained the order, giving the Superintendent's interpretation. The same order was in force in St. Louis.

Ald. Pickering thought the order was a good one, and that the policemen would work better under it than formerly. The only difficulty seemed to be about the breakfast hour; but the Superintendent had promised to change that.

Commissioner Sheridan said there seemed to be an impression that the Board were opposed to the Superintendent. They were not. The Mayor had decapitated Kennedy and appointed Washburn, and, although he had objected, believing that the Mayor had no right to make the change, he had supported Washburn; but he (Washburn) had issued orders without the authority of the Board. This was the cause of complaint.

Commissioner Klokke thought twelve hours duty was too much to expect of the men.

Commissioner Sheridan said the force was efficient; they had made 28,000 arrests during the past year.

President Reno remarked that the Board did not want to demoralize the force or place the Superintendent in a bad light; they desired to do the best for the city and the men.

Ald. O'Brien said he understood the men had no confidence in the Superintendent.

Commissioner Klokke said Washburn had issued several orders without consulting the Board, and he did not like it.

Ald. Heath understood that the Board had given the Superintendent instructions to run the force, and do what he thought would increase its efficiency.

Commissioner Klokke denied that the Board had given such authority.

Commissioner Sheridan said the Board did not feel "hard" about it, but the service had suffered. No effort had been made to learn the views of the Board. It looked as if the Superintendent was egged on by some outside power to act in the way he had acted.

Ald. Heath believed that the Superintendent had not intentionally ignored the Board. He (Washburn) thought he was working with the sanction of the Board.

Commissioner Klokke was confident that the Superintendent intended to do right.

Ald. Heath did not know of any outside influence with Washburn. This fact had strengthened his confidence in the Superintendent.

Ald. Schaffner said there was a difficulty between the Board and the Superintendent. It should be removed, and the question for them to talk about was, "What can be done?" If the present conflict continued, the force would be demoralized.

Commissioner Sheridan remarked that there was no desire on the part of the Board to obstruct the Superintendent, other than in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Police Department. The Superintendent had been asked to attend the meetings of the Board and submit his propositions, but he had pleaded want of time. He had never been directly requested to be present, but it had been intimated to him that his attendance would be beneficial. The order in relation to special bail was given without the knowledge of the Board, but they had acquiesced in it, because the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was that money could not be deposited for the appearance of a prisoner.

Commissioner Klokke said if anyone thought the Board had authorized the Superintendent to do as he pleased, they were wrong. A resolution had been passed requiring him to submit all general orders to the Board. In violation of that rule, he had issued a general order, thereby ignoring the Board.

About half an hour was then spent in discussing the question whether the Superintendent posted himself as to the transactions of the Board. The minutes of the meeting were accessible, and a rule of the Board required him to consult them.

Ex-Commissioner Titsworth explained how the old Board managed it. Kennedy was always present at the meetings. There seemed to be a lack of sympathy between the Board and Mr. Washburn.

Commissioner Sheridan thought that was true—there should be more freedom between them; Washburn should consult them.

President Reno wanted to know what was to be done.

Ald. Schaffner said the Board was responsible for the workings of the force, and should reserve to itself the power to issue general orders. Otherwise there would always be conflicts.

Ald. Heath thought there was a nigger in the fence. Wasn't the Superintendent under the control of the Board, and couldn't they compel him to attend the meetings?

Commissioner Sheridan said there were 2,800 policemen in New York, which did not cover half the territory Chicago did, yet there were but 425 here.

President Reno said there was no question about the Board having power to annul all the Superintendent had done. Something must be done.

Commissioner Sheridan did not think, when an order did not accord with their judgment, that the public should imagine, from their silence, that they acquiesced in it.

Alderman Heath remarked that Washburn had said if he could have two months to test the system, and it did not work to the entire satisfaction of the citizens and of the police, he would "throw down the glove." The people demanded that something be done.

Commissioner Sheridan said, in his judgment, if the order was enforced, before the two months one-half of the men would be *hors de combat*, and the city would have to pay them, although deprived of their services.

Ald. Heath considered the Board somewhat to blame for the present demoralization.

Commissioner Sheridan admitted that they were censurable for neglecting to put their foot down at the start. They had been actually insulted.

Commissioner Klokke remarked that, if the Aldermen knew as much about it as the Commissioners did, they would entertain similar opinions. The Board was acting for the good of the community.

The remainder of the conversation contained nothing of importance. No conclusion was reached. It is probable that the Captains will be summoned to appear before the Board and requested to give their views of the twelve-hour order, and the feeling of the men regarding it.

A MODEL OF CHRISTIAN FORGIVENESS

is Commissioner Sheridan—an illustrious example of that nobility which when smitten on one cheek, smilingly turns the other to receive the expected blow; which when sinned against seven times, yea, even seventy times seven, forgiveth the erring brother. After having been for about one year the especial butt for the scurrilous slang of the *Times*; after bearing with sublime silence and meekness the terms "loafer," "drunkard," "demagogue," "dead beat," "ass," and the like, he heaps coals of fire on the head of the reporter of the *Times*. That able and valiant gentleman having failed to overhear a "strictly confidential" meeting of the Commissioners, Mr. Sheridan sought him out with extreme diligence through the blustering storm of Thursday, and voluntarily imparted to him the substance of the conference. The only thing wherein Mr. Sheridan failed was in imparting information which had not its foundation in fact. A comparison between Mr. Sheridan's report of the conference and that of THE TRIBUNE and *Inter-Ocean* will convince the reader that Mr. Sheridan's Christian forbearance was slightly diluted with the essential oil of malice. Now look for a repetition of epithets from the *Times*.

SNOW-BOUND.

The Tucker Trial Postponed by the Snow-Drifts.

Six Jurymen Cut Off from Communication with the City.

An effort was made yesterday morning to resume the hearing of the Tucker case, but it proved a dead failure. The Judge was on the bench, the counsel for both sides toed the scratch, plaintiff and defendants were in place, and the usual crowd besieged the sanctuary known as "within the bar." It was of no avail; the elements had arranged for a recess. Six jurors were present, but the remaining six, who have the misfortune to live in the vicinity of Dunton and Palatine, were prevented by the snow from putting in an appearance. The forenoon was spent in an exceedingly listless manner. Mrs. Tucker, careworn and anxious, awaited the resumption of proceedings, conversing at intervals with the ladies of her suite or with her lawyers. Miss Blanche gave herself up to pleasant tete-a-tetes with those about her. Miss Minnie perused a copy of *Harper's Magazine*, much worn and soiled. Miss Fannie, a blooming juvenile, partook innocently of the fruit whose surreptitious eating in Paradise by the great-great-grandmama of the Tucker family caused all the world's trouble. Judge Tree oscillated between the woolsack and his private apartment, anon holding protracted talks with the lawyers, or, sitting in his place, rested his aching brow on his pensive hand. The counsel for the prosecution were uneasy, but hopeful. Lyle King flitted about in a light and airy manner, like a bee, from flower to flower, so to speak. The looks of Sidney Smith were saturnine, and his movements ponderous and full of meaning, not to say suppressed passion. He seemed like the Scriptural war-horse that cried "Ha! ha!" among the trumpets. The officer of the Court sat with his legs dangling over the rail, and the juvenile Clerk even forgot to smile. The scene was one of thoughtful abstraction and patient expectancy. There were many speculations in regard to the arrival of the absent jurors, and the condition of affairs on the Northwestern Railroad was actively discussed. The depths of the drifts, the number of engines sent out, the number and quality of the snow-plows, used, and all minor incidentals to the delay, were quietly canvassed. Mr. Harvey volunteered as a messenger to go to the railroad and telegraph offices on a prospecting tour. After a protracted absence he returned limp, lifeless, and uninformed. A recess was taken from half-past 11 until 1 o'clock, but when the Court convened the prospect was no better. The jurors were as distant as ever. Matters dragged on in the same way until half-past 2 o'clock, when Judge Tree gathered the parties most interested around him in a ring, and delivered himself of an elaborate opinion on the situation. Seldom has so elaborate an opinion on the efficacy of snow-plows, and the general uses of all kinds of railroad paraphernalia been heard in any Court. It appeared from his remarks that the delayed jurors when last heard from were between Palatine and Dunton with seven miles of impassable drift in front of them. It was highly improbable that they would arrive in time to accomplish any business during the afternoon. He thought it best that the case should go over until this morning, and this morning he would devote his whole time to the business, not allowing any side issues to interrupt. Counsel assented, and the reporters were gratified. The time to be occupied in pleading the case was then briefly discussed, and finally fixed by Judge Tree at four hours and a half, of which the lawyers for the plaintiff are to occupy two hours and a half, and the defence the remainder.

THE MINNESOTA STORM.

Extracts from a private letter, dated

OWATONNA, Minn., Jan. 20, 1873.

The trains have not run regularly on both our roads, and the mail has been stacked on the Central, at McGregor, for quite a while, in consequence of our last great storm, which was perfectly awful up in this country, and beyond describing. We have lost three or four persons in our county, and west and north it is fearful. It is estimated that there were from 100 to 700 persons lost in our State alone, and a great many have not yet been found, and perhaps will not be found before spring. I hear they have sent 70 coffins out of New Ulm alone for the country around. You could hardly see across the street here in town. The storm lasted about three days, and seemed to increase as it advanced. A person could hardly walk a mile without freezing to death, it was so windy and cold. The Tax-Collector got caught out in it, got under the snow, lived there for 61 hours, then walked five miles after the storm had subsided, and all he had for extra clothing was a shawl. In some places they had to tie a rope to persons so that they could let them get wood for fuel, for they would be apt to miss the house ten feet away, travel over the vast prairies, and get lost. There were five trains buried on the Central Railroad. On some of them, you could not see the wheels on the brakes on top of the trains. They have at last got them out,—about all being freight trains. A newly-married couple were going home, and got caught out; but they were sensible, turned over the cutter, and got under. The snow drifted over them, and they stayed there till found, I think 48 hours. In some places they are about 20 or 30 miles from wood, and, the horse disease coming on, left a great many unprepared with fuel and other necessaries, and they are now perhaps buried up. . . .

OSCAR FRANK.

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. B. Nulton, of Carrollton, is at Anderson's.

Edward Fox, Esq., London, England, is at the Tremont.

Hon. William McAdams, of Jerseyville, is at Anderson's.

Colonel F. M. James, United States Army, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Hon. Mason Manchester, of Iowa, was at the Tremont yesterday.

O. A. Taft, Esq., proprietor of the celebrated Point Shirley Hotel, near Boston, is at the Sherman.

John A. Young, Esq., and youngest wife, of Salt Lake City, were at the Gardner yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Stewart, General Manager of the Winona & St. Peter Railway, was at the Sherman yesterday.

H. S. Hollingsworth and J. B. McRae, wife, and native servant, of Burmah, China, are at the Gardner.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: G. H. Cairns, St. Louis; Geo. Ripley, England; N. E. Phillips, Dakota; B. Buberbach, Boston; W. Young, Milwaukee.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: James Waterman, Kansas City; P. H. Sanborn, Green Bay; J. G. Hamilton, Boston; F. B. Danton, Philadelphia; J. H. Tipton, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio; P. R. Hayes, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: A. P. Baldwin, Akron, Ohio; J. H. Davis, St. Paul; Edward Fox, England; C. W. Boss, Pittsburgh; A. M. Hanna, Indianapolis; James L. Stafford, W. E. Smith, Jr., New York; E. H. Lawrence, Cleveland.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: George Cutler, C. H. Sampson, L. Milles, Boston; John G. Gilcrist, Wheeling; Carel Bosco, Portland, Oregon; Dr. J. W. Thayer, Minnesota; W. L. Strong, Vermont; Dr. A. H. Grass, F. Slatsper, Pittsburgh.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: T. Caldwell, New York; L. H. Severns, Cleveland; George Stedman, Boston; R. S. Williams, McGregor, Ia.; T. H. Millreud, New Orleans; John Allen, New York; R. S. Reede, Philadelphia; A. E. Elmore, Green Bay; J. T. Haviland, San Francisco; G. D. Haven, Salt Lake City; Nick Kessler, Helena, Montana; M. Weston, Dakota; B. Hakiman, Cheyenne; W. Plankinton, Milwaukee.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL.

The Michigan Central Thirty Years Ago.

A Reminiscence of an Useful Life.

One by one our old residents are passing away. A few days since was chronicled the death of Granville Kimball. At the first announcement the event seemed shrouded with a painful mystery, but this has completely dissolved, and it is certain that deceased met his fate by accident. There is nothing in his affairs or business that justifies any other view. He was possessed of a competence, had few or no business cares, and a melancholy accident has taken him from a community where, for so many years, his has been a familiar and most respected name. But the life thus closed deserves more than a brief mention of regrets. Like a few who still remain among the active men of a city which has risen where they found a straggling prairie village, Mr. Kimball was strongly identified with some of the most important phases of that early period.

In 1842, Mr. Kimball, originally from New Hampshire, parted with his interest in the old American House at Buffalo, and came to Detroit to identify himself with the transportation of the tide of travel seeking the West. Michigan, like most of her sister States, had gone strongly into internal improvements, and was then running two partly built railroad lines, the Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern. The former was being pushed westward from Detroit, along the old military road, and St. Joseph, proud and happy in its future, was to be the western terminus. The Michigan Southern left Toledo and Monroe, and the two lines made a junction at Adrian, as at present. Besides these, the State had other railroad and canal schemes, and the State Board of Public Works was a busy institution. Our esteemed and venerable fellow-citizen, Colonel Samuel Stone, was Secretary of this Board, with his office at the corner of Woodward avenue and Michigan street, Detroit. Mr. Kimball was associated with the Stage Company which connected with the terminus of the Michigan Central for Chicago. Among its other proprietors was the late B. F. Hadduck, of this city.

The Michigan Central, in State control, thirty years ago, was a primitive affair. Its track was laid with strap rails of unpleasant remembrances, given to sudden snake-heads, when the rail would curl up through the car, to the havoc and horror of passengers. It was no uncommon thing to run off the track. It was the early day of railroading. In 1842 the Michigan Central was open to Jackson, eighty miles from Detroit, giving to passengers a plump 200 miles of staging before they rolled across the prairie into Chicago. In 1845 the line was finished to Marshall, and in 1846 to Kalamazoo, 146 miles from Detroit, about 140 miles from Chicago, in a good state of the roads. At some periods of the year it was fully 1,000.

During this period, from 1842 to 1846, Granville Kimball received and forwarded the westward travel from Detroit, always cheerful, urbane, and busy, the very model of a passage agent. Each night he sat down with Colonel Stone as Secretary of the Board of Public Works of Michigan to render account of tickets by rail.

In 1846 the State took a square look at the passenger business, and retired therefrom. The Michigan Central had, up to this point, cost $2,080,000. It was sold for $2,000,000 to J. W. Brooks and the Eastern parties he represented, and so happy was the selection of a successor to the State management, that the spirit of J. W. Brooks, its first Superintendent, lives to-day in the magnificently-equipped and appointed Michigan Central, in whose history since 1846 no mistake seems to have been chronicled. To furnish the historical reference, it needs to be added that in 1846 the Michigan Southern was also sold, for $500,000, after having cost the State $1,300,000. At the same time the State sold out the Clinton and Kalamazoo Canal, which had cost $600,000, the sale being effected by paying private parties 10,000 acres of land to take the ditch off the hands of State and put things to rights along the abandoned line. The present age must not turn up its nose at the efforts of our early Western State legislators in the way of improvements. They were live men, saw the future, and struck boldly out to grasp it. Who can reckon the importance of the pioneer work they did to make it possible for those who came after them? Perhaps more of their spirit should have remained in the State policy concerning routes of travel, for these old fellows believed honestly that the railroads were for the people, and never dreamed that there might be a danger in reversing the proposition.

But the change in the control of the Michigan Central ended Mr. Kimball's relations in Detroit, and he came to Chicago, here to reside, and still and for years to be associated with the early stage lines westward from this city. And when the iron horse had succeeded to the last of the Frink & Walker lines, and the stage office closed, Mr. Kimball lapsed into the quiet and urbane citizen, moderately active in quiet schemes, and long ago reckoned among our well-to-do men. The incidents of a human life like his are human history; the annals of his age could be well told in his experiences and business life, which had so much to do with the influx of population in the West. What would the new comer in Chicago give to look out through such eyes as his upon the swift panorama of thirty years growth of the city of Chicago and of its tributary region, and note how a scrambling collection of cheap tenements became a magnificent and wide spread city, with its score of radiating railway lines, making it the great interior focus of the trade and commerce of the continent? Mr. Kimball will be missed by many who knew his quiet worth and who lament his sad, untimely fate, and this reminiscence will recall him to many who in the years of his connection with travel remember his kindliness and courtesy. Do all that have to do with the travelling community remember how long a kind smile, a cheery word, a ready service will live in the mind of the stranger and pilgrim, such as we all become, when we journey among strange scenes?

EVANSTON MATTERS.

Mrs. Emily Huntingdon Miller, the talented and accomplished editress of the *Little Corporal*, will lecture in the Methodist Church next Tuesday night on "Mistakes in Education," under the auspices of the Woman's Educational Society of Evanston.

The concert posted for Thursday night, by the Vescilius Sisters, was indefinitely postponed on account of the severe storm then raging.

Colonel Wesley Brainard, the Fire Marshal, having been instructed by the Village Trustees to purchase a suitable alarm bell, and have the same mounted on the engine house with the least possible delay, has made a purchase, and, on the first fitting occasion, its dulcet strains will arouse our valiant, though untried, Fire Department.

Dr. Loomis, President of Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., is visiting with Mrs. Willard, of this place.

Dr. M. C. Briggs, of the Methodist Church, gave a very interesting lecture before the misses of the Ladies' College, yesterday afternoon. The doctor is a very forcible and effective speaker, with an infinite fund of humor, and, although somewhat on the Johnathan Edwards style in his sermons, makes a most admirable lecturer.

Miss Frances E. Willard deserves great credit in furnishing such first-class talent for these Friday afternoon lectures.

The attendance has been so large in the past that, owing to the smallness of the chapel, public announcements for the future are to be dispensed with.

A Hot Iron Makes Trouble in a Bed.

From the Indianapolis News.

The intense cold of the past few nights has greatly worried a married couple in the West End, and the retirement to bed at night was a matter of much discomfort. A few evenings ago, the good wife hit upon having a heated brick at their feet, and this not being easily accessible, substituted a well-warmed flat-iron, snugly enwrapped in newspapers, and that within a fragment of an old dress. The experiment was a charmed success at first. "This is cozy," murmured the wife, as her little "tosies" barely touched the package. "First-rate," ejaculated the husband, as he rested his broad heels plump upon this cheaply-prepared warming pan. "I say, wife, keep this thing up all winter." "Very well, my dear," and then followed in quick time the heavy nasal note and delicate snore, showing husband and wife sound asleep. Little imagined they that a volcano was "stirring a stew" at the foot of that bed. Unconsciously the lady's toes touched the hot bundle, grown doubly hot during their short nap, and, after a sharp nudge with her elbow upon her other half, she fairly screamed, "What is the matter with that iron?" "Eh? Iron?" and plank went his left foot on the article in question. It rested there briefly. With a curse and a tremendous kick the bedclothes were heaved high in the air, and he tarried not in a hasty scramble to the door. The wife followed, landing on her head and shoulders; a dense smoke shot up, succeeded instantly by a flame, showing the paper and dress on fire. The husband kicked at the burning mass, struck with his hand, and finally knocked it to the floor. There was a scramble to prevent the carpet from burning, and, when it ended, the husband was severely scorched on the hands, besides a burning, flying fragment of paper had damaged his hair and whiskers. The wife, poor thing, was paralyzed with terror while all this row lasted, and it was unanimously agreed, after quiet was restored, that hot irons were not such a cozy comfort after all, and that it wasn't necessary to "keep this thing up all winter."

BREAKING A WATERSPOUT.

An Almost Miraculous Escape—A Clear-Headed Sailor's Expedient in the Absence of a Gun.

The Rhine, a sailing vessel of 1,006 tons, which has just arrived at New York from London, encountered an immense waterspout about 1,200 miles out. John Richardson, one of the seamen, describes the phenomenon thus:

"About the time that you ask me, boss, the ship Rhine was running along at the rate of four knots an hour, which was pretty good speed for such an old tub, now, I tell you. I think I heard the first mate say that we were in latitude 42 degrees when he took the sun at 12 o'clock that day. We had been out of a heavy gale only twelve hours, and the sea was running pretty high. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon something seemed to happen, the like of which I never saw before. The sea seemed to go down suddenly, as though something had been thrown on top of it and had flattened it out all over. Then the wind went down, and we stood stock still. We looked anxiously for another squall. But there were no signs of it in the sky or around the edges of the horizon. At 3 o'clock we couldn't see a ripple on the water; it was just as smooth as the smoothest glass I ever saw. The sails hung perfectly motionless and the atmosphere seemed to get heavy. A fellow felt as though he would like to take a full breath, but that if he tried he couldn't. As we hadn't anything to do, and had been worked very hard for forty-eight hours previous, we (the crew, I mean) assembled around the forecastle, and to drive away the nasty feeling that we all had,—a feeling of something rough somewhere around that was only waiting for a good chance to make trouble for us,—began telling jokes and spinning yarns to one another. Somehow or other, though nobody seemed to be interested by anybody's yarn, and no one laughed at a joke. I felt just as bad as the rest, I guess, for I couldn't see any fun in anything either. Then we didn't say anything for a little while, and I think I must have fallen asleep, for I was wakened up suddenly by hearing the Captain's big bass voice,—he had a voice like bull, sir,—singing out, "All hands on deck."

I jumped up as quick as I could—I couldn't jump very quick, for you see I'm old—and hastened aft to the mainmast. The other fellows were there ahead of me, and when I got up to them they all turned off in a different direction like madmen. I noticed that the faces of most of them were as white as chalk, and that the Captain was as red as blood. His face always got that way when he was excited in a gale. I didn't know what was the matter, and as I looked around me at the confusion, the cause for which I couldn't see, I felt my heart do what it hadn't done for seventy years—beat against my ribs. I saw the second mate and asked him what was the matter. He answered me by telling me to go to the main brace or he would pitch me overboard. I went there pretty quick; *not* because I was afraid of going overboard, but because I felt that something terrible was going to happen, and that even my weight might save the ship. When I got to the rope a fellow standing near me said, "*Pull* old man; don't you see the water-spout?"

I followed the direction of his eyes, and there, sure enough, not more than half a mile from us, was the biggest water-spout that I had ever seen in all my life. It towered above the ship at least 200 feet, and seemed to be the breadth of half the ocean. It was coming toward us like a steam-engine, and the water for hundreds of yards ahead of it was boiling like water in a kettle. We braced the yards around, put the wheel hard-a-port, and did everything that lay in our power to get out of the way of the terrible destruction that was rushing upon us. There wasn't a breath of wind stirring, and there we lay right in the path of the water-spout, unable to do the least thing to save ourselves from the death that we felt sure must come in a few moments.

There were about seventy steerage passengers with us, the most of whom were women and children, and the way they screamed and went on was enough to take the heart out of any man. One old woman caught me round the legs and begged of me for God's sake to save her, while every one was rushing around trying to find some shield from the approaching crash. The Captain swore and went on terribly because we couldn't move an inch, and seemed to be going out of his mind, for I saw him deliberately knock a man down who was standing near him. Some of the men ran down the forecastle ladder that they might not see themselves die.

What I have been telling you now all occurred in a moment, but the waterspout had come much nearer to us, and we could hear the fearful hiss and splash of the water as it came whirling on. Just then I heard a young gentleman in the cabin ask the Captain whether he had a gun on board. The Captain said "No," and the young man's face turned as white as snow, and I saw him shake all over. He put his hand to his head and staggered toward the main hatch, and in another moment he would have fallen down "'tween" decks, when suddenly there was a cry from above that sounded like the roar of a madman. It was heard above the loud roar of the surging water, and every eye was turned in the direction that it came from. It came from a "shipmate" that we called "Jack." He was a smart fellow on his feet, and was a regular monkey among the ropes when he got aloft in a storm.

There he was with a heavy block of wood in his hands that he held above his head, and was shouting for us to "stand from under!" He was on the main-yard-arm, the yard that carries the "storm sail," you know. We all ran forward, and when the coast was clear, "Jack" gave the block a swing and sent it down on deck as quick as a dash. It struck a piece of sheet iron that was near the main hatch, and made a terrific report that sounded like a cannon's. We kept our eyes on him, for he seemed about to fall, but he caught hold of the "port bowlines" and regained his balance. Just then the ship careened over on her beam ends, lurched back again, and then stood steady as before. Nearly every one was thrown down, and some of the passengers were badly hurt. As soon as we got upon our feet we saw no more of the water-spout, but in its stead the whole sea was just as white as though it was composed of soap suds.

We felt that it was over, and that the noble "Jack" had saved us by his cool-headedness; but it was some time before we could recover from the paralysis that seemed to have stricken us all.

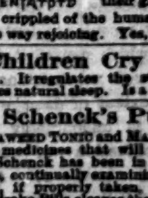
When we did recover, we felt as only men can feel who have been snatched from the jaws of death. Work seemed a pleasure after that, for it reminded us that we had life in us.

There were on board, counting the officers, crew, and all, about 150 persons, and if that spout had struck us it would have sent us, ship and all, to the bottom of the sea, and no one could have known what sunk us. Ever since that day I have been convinced that the City of Boston was lost in this manner.

I suppose the water that was in the air would have weighed 10,000 tons; it couldn't have been less; and as there was a brig sailing ten miles from us in the direction of the waterspout's course, and no one on board saw it, it must have formed between us two, and reached its immense proportions in about half an hour.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

How to make $500.



Buy for a song a stylish, broken-down horse, one that is pronounced played out from lameness; cure him with a bottle or two of Centaur Liniment, and pocket the difference. The Liniment is simply one of the wonders of the world. Dumb beasts neigh out their gladness, and the sore, maimed, and crippled of the human family hobble in and go on their way rejoicing. Yes, it is wonderful.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Fifteenth, Sixteenth and last performances of Bartley Campbell's great Society Drama,

FATE!

Saturday Afternoon and Evening, Jan. 25, 1873, positively the last opportunity to see the greatest emotional drama of the day.

All the Favorites in the Cast.

John Dillon as Paul Pry on Monday.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—AIMEE.

Last two Performances of Aimee—Parisian Opera Bouffe.

This Afternoon at 2 o'clock, Grand Aimee Matinee.

LA GRANDE DUCHESS.

AIMEE as......La Duchesse | JUTEAU as.........Fritz.

This (Saturday) Evening at 8 o'clock, first time in Chicago of the great success of Paris, St. Petersburg, and New York,

LES CENT VIERGES.

Aimee, Bonelli, Juteau, Roland, Duchesne, Lecuyer, and Nardin, in their original roles.

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ONE WEEK, commencing MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 20. Appearance of the popular PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER, the great Wizard, in his marvellous EASTERN DELUSIONS. Everything New, Strange, and Startling. One hundred elegant and costly presents given away every evening, regardless of cost. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. One hundred pounds of Mixed Candies for the children at the Matinees. Entire change of performance nightly. General admission only 25 cents; reserved portion of the house, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

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MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

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Clara Louise Kellogg.

Full particulars in Sunday papers.

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THE ONLY MURPHY.

Matinee at 2, Evening at 8.

Monday next, the Romantic Military Drama,

Charles O'Malley,

With 3 STARS engaged for its representation.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, Jan. 20, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

BOBBY NEWCOMB as PUNCH

In his original drama in 3 acts entitled

A LIFE'S LESSON!

The beautiful and accomplished lyric artists the FREEMAN SISTERS. R. M. CARROLL and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lelia Ellis, Sappho, and the Comedy Company in a new bill

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.

DION BOUCICAULT,

Will appear as

"Shaun the Post," and "Kerry,"

In his own dramas of

ARRAH NA POGUE and KERRY.

SHEIL BARRY..............as......MICHAEL FEENY.

Monday—Boucicault's "PHANTOM."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Mackin and Wilson in New and Sparkling Specialties. First week of the new and original Burlesque, with new scenery and properties, entitled,

ARRAH NO BROGUE, or The Gal 'o the Lips.

Ben Cotton as Old Mr. Schimmerhorn. Wm. Arlington as Granny Peachbloom. Billy Rice as Arrah No Brogue. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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Better than the Best of previous issues. Price, 50c.

A rare good song:

MEETING..............................Millard. 30

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A pathetic and beautiful piece:

IT IS DONE..............................Poznanski. 35

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CITY OF LIMERICK........Thursday, Feb. 13, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To or from British Ports..............................$30.00
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The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of Cone & Strong, for the purpose of carrying on a general wholesale and retail jewelry business at 148 East Madison-st.

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1873.

S. F. CONE.
G. A. STRONG.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Credit Mobilier Investigation; Proceedings in Congress—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SECOND PAGE—Washington Letter: Interview with Henry S. M'Comb—Josie Mansfield in Paris—Mr. Stewart's Marble Palace—Hurd's Revision.

THIRD PAGE—The Police Board Troubles—The Tucker Suit—The Minnesota Storm—Personal—Granville Kimball: The Michigan Central Thirty Years Ago—Breaking a Water Spout—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Police of the City; The Wyoming Coal Company: The Coal Combination at the East—Current News Items—Notes and Opinion.

FIFTH PAGE—Horticulture: Northern Illinois Horticultural Society—Our Iron Interests: The Lake Superior Mining Region—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Seward and Napoleon—Sbay Farming in Naples—Miscellaneous News Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—The Great Storm—State Legislatures—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Bouffe Troupe. Afternoon, "La Grande Duchesse." Evening, "Les Cent Vierges."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Kerry; or Night and Morning." "Arrah na Pogue." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Help." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fate." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties. Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Macallister. Afternoon, and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN HANOVER STREET, Boston, render the American House one of the most desirable, as it has long been one of the best stopping places in Boston, either for business men or pleasure seekers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, January 25, 1873.

Foster, the car-hook murderer, is to be hanged March 7.

Spain has sent a reinforcement of 1,000 soldiers to Cuba.

A murderer was hung in Denver, yesterday. He had been twice tried and convicted, and before his execution made full confession.

A resolution was introduced into the New York Senate, yesterday, providing that a reduction in canal tolls be made of not more than 50 per cent below rates established in 1852.

A project for a pneumatic tube road between New York and Chicago awaits the authorization of Congress.

Bowen and DeLarge, the colored contestants from South Carolina for a seat in the House of Representatives, have both been sent back to their constituents by the Committee on Elections, which reports that fraud was so rife in both parties that neither is really elected.

Financial news from New York states that the 5 per cent bonds, which were placed on the market by the Syndicate of 1871, have advanced to about par in gold, below which price the bonds intrusted to the new Syndicate cannot be sold.

It seems to be a rather superfluous and absurd proceeding for the Count de Chambord and the Count de Paris to squabble over the family question of the white flag vs. the tri-color. It would be more becoming and suitable to wait until the Bourbon family have a prospect of again requiring a flag before they exercise themselves as to what it shall be.

Mr. Kelley questioned Mr. Ames, yesterday, without eliciting any fact to his advantage. That money was paid by Ames to Kelley, the latter does not deny; but, while Ames asserts it to be the balance of dividends due Kelley after the cost of his stock had been deducted, Kelley repeats that he considered it only as a loan. Mr. Kelley finally accepted ownership of the stock, which he has hitherto protested he did not buy, and, at his request, it was given to Chairman Poland, to be held subject to his orders.

In the Senate, an amendment to the Appropriation bill was presented, yesterday, directing Secretary Boutwell to withhold from any railroad company in arrears for interest on United States bonds issued to it all its earnings from the Government. In the debate which arose it was stated, by Senator Trumbull, that the act of 1862 enacted a provision similar to the amendment under discussion, and as a result no one was found who would undertake to build the Pacific Railroads. This led to the act of 1864, which provided that only one-half of earnings from the Government should be withheld. Under this act the railroads were built, and now to withhold all the earnings would be, he thought, to violate the faith of the United States.

Last October, Mr. Fish wrote a letter to Mr. Sickles, to be presented to the Spanish Government, urging the execution of the previously announced policy of abolishing slavery in Cuba. After it was sent, the Secretary, by cable, instructed Mr. Sickles not to present it. But, in making his annual report to Congress of the correspondence of his Department, Mr. Fish, by accident, included this letter, which has been published in this country and Europe, though it has never been delivered to the Spanish Government. The affair is more awkward than serious.

There is a strong feeling in favor of a division of the duties of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and the creation of a new Board, to have an official residence in Chicago, to take charge of the warehouse business. There are grievous complaints as to the inspection of grain in Chicago, and it is impossible for a Board not resident here to give that personal attention to the matter which its importance deserves. The Warehouse Commission would not add anything to the expense of the State, as the whole cost might be limited to the receipts of inspection fees.

The report that Mr. James Gordon Bennett contemplates the establishment of a great London daily on the American plan, may or may not be true. We see no reason, however, why America should have a monopoly of good newspapers, and we believe that the project would be successful ultimately, though it might require time and money to make the English public appreciate the extent of the enterprise. Mr. Bennet is young enough and has money enough to go at it, and, if he has also the pluck and perseverance that his father had, he would be sure to make it a success. The element of news would assist itself in spite of the conservative ability of the London press, and it seems to be particularly appropriate that America, which has led all other nations in great enterprise of news-gathering, should extend its field of usefulness.

There is a belief in Washington that Senator Morton has determined to make a better use of his new lease of power than he has made of the past two years in the Senate. We hope that the prophecy may prove true. There are certainly some indications of his departure from the mere dictatorship of party caucus. The Caldwell investigation, which has been under his leadership, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections, has been conducted with vigor and fairness. His speech on Electoral Reform, though the plan was not such as to meet general approval, indicated a disposition to abandon the idea that everything in the way of election must be made subservient to the interests of party. His reference to the Louisiana troubles was more liberal than could have been expected from his past career. Senator Morton could be more of a power as a fair statesman than as a mere politician, if he can rise to the dignity of the position.

Vice President Colfax and Mr. Ames cross-examined each other, yesterday, and brought the differences between them down to a naked issue of perjury. Ames swears point-blank that Colfax does own Credit Mobilier stock, and that he was paid $1,200 dividends; Colfax, under oath, again and again protests that he owns none of it, and that he never received the $1,200. The Sargeant-at-Arms finds among his accounts a check drawn by Oakes Ames to the order of S. C. for $1,200; still Colfax declares he never got a cent of it. Ames has dropped the swaggering good humor with which he began his evidence, and has grown savage. He turned upon the Vice President, yesterday, with words like these: "I gave you the check, and here is the proof of it on the books. What is the use of trying to get around it, or over it?" When Colfax called attention to discrepancies in his evidence, he retorted that he had refreshed his memory, and that Colfax could not swear hard enough to get out of it. It is significant that Ames refused to produce his private memorandum-book at Colfax's request, and would give the Committee only extracts from its records.

The Chicago produce markets were very quiet, and generally firm yesterday; the snow storm having seriously interrupted the movement of produce. Mess pork was inactive, and 5c per brl lower, at $11.95@12.00 cash, and $12.25@12.30 seller March. Lard was active and firm, at $7.40 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.62½@7.65 seller March. Green hams were ½c higher, at 8c per lb for 16 lb averages. Other meats were steady, at 4c for shoulders, 5¾@6c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Dressed hogs were active and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.55 for heavy, and $7.80@7.85 for light. Highwines were quiet and firm, at 88c per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was moderately active, and averaged a shade higher, closing weak at $1.24⅛ cash, and $1.25¼ seller February. Corn was moderately active and weak, closing at 30⅞@31c cash, and 31⅛c seller February. Oats were less active and unchanged, closing at 25⅛@25⅝c cash, and 25⅝c seller February. Rye was more active and steady at 68@68½c. Barley was quiet; No. 2 was 1@2c higher, closing at 77c; No. 3 was weak at 60c. The live hog market was active and firm at yesterday's advance, or at $3.75@4.10. There was little doing in the cattle and sheep markets, and values remain nominally unchanged.

It is reported from Washington that Representative Hanks, of Arkansas, made a good impression in a speech which he recently delivered in favor of admitting, free of duty, the iron to be used in the construction of the Iron Mountain & Helena Railroad. His line of argument was, that the Company is too poor, and the people of his section too much impoverished by the present high duties, to complete the road. We fear that the constitutional prohibition of special privileges will interfere with Representative Hanks' demand. If he succeeded in making a good impression with this line of argument, however, there is a chance for some other gentlemen in Congress to make a similarly good impression by referring to the fact that the farmers of the Northwest are likewise greatly impoverished by the high freights which they are paying on railroad transportation to the Atlantic; that these exorbitant freights are largely due to the increase of the cost of the railroad iron and machinery rendered necessary under the tariff; and that the farmers would be greatly relieved by a repeal of the iron duties. There would be no constitutional objection to this project of general relief, and we apprehend that such a proposition would make a more "favorable impression" among the people at large than did Mr. Hanks' speech for the relief of the Iron Mountain & Helena Railroad.

The horror of a catastrophe in which 400 human lives are lost is not equal to that which most people must experience at the alleged conduct of the officers of the unknown steamship which ran down the emigrant vessel, Northfleet. The Northfleet was lying at anchor, two miles from shore, and it is not probable that there was any neglect on the part of her crew by which the catastrophe was rendered possible. In this condition she was run into and cut to the water's edge; the emigrant passengers were terrified and demoralized, and it is probable that the loss of life exceeded that of any recent accident on land or sea. Yet the ship which caused it did not pause in its course, offered no assistance; did not even inquire what extent of damage it had done. This action is undoubtedly to be regarded as a confession of culpable neglect on the part of the steamship's officers. They felt that they could not stand any investigation of the affair, and hoped that they might escape recognition. To this end they pushed forward, and sacrificed hundreds of human lives which they might have saved. It may be that these officers can escape detection; but, if they do, it should be from no failure of the Consular authorities throughout the world to find them. If they can be found, it is impossible to conceive of any punishment that would be too severe to meet their case. If the facts prove as they are now represented, disgrace will attach to any nation that neglects to institute a proper inquiry to see whether the steamship was sailing under its flag. For utterly inhuman and cowardly conduct the action of this steamship's officers has no parallel, except in the case of the British steamer that ran down an American vessel-of-war in the Japan seas, and left the officers and crew of the latter to perish with their ship.

THE POLICE OF THE CITY.

The Board of Police Commissioners of this city are again involved in an unseemly quarrel with the Superintendent. It is a question of authority upon the reorganization of the force. The fact is, the Police Department of Chicago has been so long run as an asylum for Aldermanic and other political stipendiaries that it had become utterly inefficient. The men and officers recognize a political allegiance, and demand political protection. The Board of Police has been no better than the force,—both had degenerated together. The Superintendent, or any other person who would undertake to reform this condition of things, must expect hostility. His notions of what is necessary to make an efficient police force are certainly opposed to all precedent in the hitherto loose way in which affairs have been managed. The Board won't make the necessary orders, and won't do anything to elevate the character of the Department; and, when the Superintendent undertakes to do so, there is an outcry that he is usurping powers belonging to the Board. Men who are on the police claim that they have a vested right to have things go on just as they have been; the Superintendent decides that they must do and perform whatever he requires of them, and the Commissioners hold semi-weekly secret sessions over the conduct of the Superintendent because he presumes to act without their previous authority.

The police force of Chicago ought to be as thoroughly organized, as completely disciplined, and under as absolute control of a responsible officer as is a military organization. There can be no hope that it will ever be effective without changing its character from a semi-political institution into a real police force. Instead of being an asylum for pensioned political strikers, it should be a brigade of strong, athletic men, fit for active duty, and thoroughly disciplined to obedience to the orders of their superiors. The Captains and Sergeants should be brought to a consciousness that they are also subordinates, owing implicit obedience to their superiors. The discipline of the force should be, so far as possible, as strict as that of the army; this, of course, would end in the discharge of a large number of the present force, and just there is the difficulty with the Commissioners. They owe a political duty, and they object to anything which requires the dismissal of the host of inefficient men who represent every ward in the city on the force. Considerations of a public character are all postponed for those of a personal and political kind.

If the Commissioners will issue an order authorizing the Superintendent to report every man on the force who is not fit for service, and then, by the proper course, dismiss them when reported, it will give the public some of that confidence in the Board which is now wholly wanting. If they would authorize the Superintendent to nominate men for appointment whom he, after thorough trial and examination, shall think proper for policemen, and appoint such men, then there will be some hope that in time the police force will be what it ought to be. The Commissioners must learn the fact, unpleasant as it may be to them, and mortifying as it ought to be, that they are unfitted in every respect to exercise the power of selection and appointment. This is notorious to everybody outside the Board, and the sooner the Board accept the situation the better it will be for the public interests. Another thing, equally evident to the public, is that the Board is utterly incompetent to manage the details of the Police Department. The Commissioners are public servants, appointed to compel the police force to execute the laws, and yet the whole time of the Board is occupied in senseless persecution of the Superintendent for enforcing the law. Instead of being a guarantee to the public that the police force will perform their duty faithfully, this Board, under an allegiance to its political masters, arrests the execution of the law, and encourages insubordination throughout the force. They act as a paralysis, not only upon the integrity and efficiency of the police force, but upon the popular respect for, and obedience to, law.

The Superintendent finds the police force, in the matter of organization for patrol duty, in a most deplorable and inefficient condition. He has undertaken to reform this by a rearrangement of the hours on consecutive duty and the division of the patrols, by which he places on watch from 8 to 4 o'clock at night a double force; he has also made one step toward responsibility by putting these patrolmen into distinct squads, each squad under the personal supervision of an officer who is on duty with them. Responsibility is thus established, and each patrolman is under the special observation of a superior, by day and by night. All this is innovation; it looks to an improvement of the force; it promotes strict discipline; it puts an end to favoritism; it offers increased security to the public, especially during the dangerous hours of the night. In fact, it is adapting the police force to the public protection, all of which is, of course, distasteful to a Board whose principal business is to provide places at the public expense for political bummers, and to see that the police execute no "fanatical" laws. The public have borne with the Police Commissioners with great patience. The Superintendent gives promise that, for the first time in many years, the police force is to be made efficient, and if the choice is forced upon the community, of choosing between an efficient Police Department and the abolition of the Police Board, there will be but little hesitation as to which is to be preferred.

THE WYOMING COAL COMPANY.

The Cheyenne *Leader* recently published the full text of the contract between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Wyoming Coal Company, which opens up another chapter of the mismanagement and reckless expenditure which has characterized the operation of this road from the outset. The evil in this particular instance has assumed proportions of such magnitude that there is now a determined effort upon the part of the people of Wyoming to shake off this monopoly, which is hanging like an incubus upon the growth and prosperity of the Territory. The contract runs for fifteen years, and its terms are substantially as follows: The Railroad Company agrees to purchase of the Coal Company all coal mined along the line of its road at the rate of six dollars per ton for two years; at five dollars per ton for the next three years; at four dollars per ton for the next four years; and for the six years remaining at the rate of three dollars per ton. The Railroad Company furthermore agrees to facilitate the business of the Coal Company in every possible way; to put in switches and side tracks; to pay the cost of improvements necessary to be made by the Company; to give it the right to transport coal over the road for general consumption at the same rates of freight charged to others, with a drawback of 25 per cent on all sums charged for transportation; and to lease the coal lands owned by the Railroad Company to the Coal Company for fifteen years, the latter paying for the first nine years a royalty of twenty-five cents per ton for each ton of coal taken from their lands, the royalty for the last six years of the lease being free, provided the price of coal to the Railroad Company is reduced to three dollars per ton.

By the operation of this contract, both the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Territory of Wyoming are suffering under a constant and heavy exaction, which is not only robbing the Treasury of the Company, but seriously retarding the growth of this young Territory, which is one of the great coal regions of the world. By the article of the contract, the Union Pacific Railroad Company is now paying $5 per ton for coal, delivered on the cars, at the mines owned by the Railroad Company. The cost of mining coal does not exceed $1.75 per ton, and a responsible Company has offered to furnish the railroad 400 tons daily at $2.50 per ton, which at this rate would save the Company $1,000 per day. Aside from this loss by overcharge, the road loses an average of $5 per ton for the transportation of 400 tons daily, which this one Company might dispose of, did not the monopoly of the Wyoming Coal Company prevent the shipment, making a daily loss of $3,000. The *Leader* adds:

> If we would go farther, and calculate the total loss the Railroad Company suffers on account of this monopoly, we would be able to count up millions; enough to astonish Congress, the people, and even the Directors of the Railroad Company themselves. For does not the term of the lease prevent capitalists from opening mines on Government or unsurveyed lands for fifteen years? Does not this monopoly prevent the erection of smelting works in our Territory? Does it not prevent shipments of coal to adjacent States and Territories, which are deficient in fuel either above or below the surface? And does not this monopoly prevent the Railroad Company from earning thousands of dollars daily for transportation of this coal over their thousand miles of road?

Besides the exactions of this monopoly upon the Railroad Company, its exactions result in the virtual suppression of a great material industry, upon which the growth and prosperity of the Territory largely depend. The *Leader* furnishes some interesting statistics concerning the coal capacity of Wyoming which illustrate this point. It says:

> We ask members of Congress to consider the fact that a third of Wyoming is a vast coal bed, embracing over 30,000 square miles. This is at present only accessible along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Rock Creek to Evanston, a distance of 334 miles. The coal from our mines is in demand in Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California; and if private coal companies had the same facilities and privileges extended to them as this Wyoming Coal Company has enjoyed for several years, we should be able to export thousands of tons of coal daily.

There is now but one Company in Wyoming which has been able to exist in the face of this monopoly, and this Company cannot fill its orders from Utah and Colorado, the demand exceeding the supply about 400 tons daily. It is furthermore represented that the manager of this mine cannot even supply the demands of the people of Wyoming in the vicinity of this mine, owing to the powerful influence of the Coal Company which is exerted against them, and the people of Laramie, within fifty miles of the largest coal-bed in the world, have been compelled to resort to wood for fuel.

The facts published by the *Leader*, the editor of which is the Territorial Secretary, furnish a sufficient basis for an immediate investigation of this monopoly of the Wyoming Coal Company's Ring of officers of the Union Pacific Railroad. As long as the Government has commenced the investigation of the affairs of this road, let the investigation be thorough. Let it be known now whether there is a Credit Mobilier in coal as well as in construction, and who are the parties operating it. The facts, as they are exhibited above, show an outrageous swindle, which should be exposed at once. It is due to the Government, to the Union Pacific Road, and to the people of Wyoming, who are suffering alike at the hands of this grinding monopoly, that it should be speedily checked. Such a contract as this has no binding force.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

The proposed combination of railroad and coal companies in Pennsylvania, to increase the price of coal, threatens to become very serious. There is already an advance in each cargo of 50 cents per ton over last year's rates, and the further proposed advance begins to create alarm. The corporations which have gone into this combination are the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the New Jersey Central Railroad Company. The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company inaugurated this movement, by procuring the passage of an act, at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, giving it the right to own and work coal mines. During the last year, the Company expended over $60,000,000 in buying the controlling interest in collieries, producing 2,700,000 tons of coal annually, and now they have made a proposition to the owners of the remaining collieries, producing 3,242,000 tons, to combine with them. At last accounts, the proprietors of collieries not under the control of the Company were determined to resist the combination, and regulate prices for themselves. The Reading Company, by means of their double railroad, now threaten to raise the cost of transportation, and throw other obstacles in the way of the recalcitrant colliers.

The importance of this movement grows out of the fact that it affects about 18,000,000 tons of anthracite coal. The Company own over 80,000 acres of anthracite coal fields, and ninety-eight collieries are situated upon their property. The tonnage of the lands last year was 3,030,880 tons, and $946,774 were derived from rents, but this year the Company will work many of them. Mr. Franklin B. McGowen, the President of the Reading Company, who is the originator of the scheme, offers, as his defence for the combination to raise the price, that the demand for 1873 will greatly exceed that of last year, owing to the increase of blast furnaces, the opening of new markets by railroad extensions where wood has been used heretofore, and orders from England growing out of the high price of coal in that country. The apology is a very plausible one, but the public will be very slow to accept it. They will regard this combination in the same light as the recent oil combination in Pennsylvania, the wheat corners of this city, and the stock corners in New York,—nothing more nor less than an attempt on the part of wealthy corporations to still further enrich themselves, by monopolizing a certain product, and then fixing the price of it, without reference to the law of supply and demand.

It is doubtful whether any such combination can seriously disturb the coal trade or keep prices permanently above a price which yields a fair rate of profit. If this combination should succeed in making anthracite coal too expensive, then people can and will use bituminous coal, of which this country produces about 88,000,000 tons annually. The present production, it is stated, is already largely in excess of the demand, and as new mines are constantly being developed, the over-product promises to be very large. This would be a check upon the combination to control anthracite coal, and it is probably one which would be brought into immediate use. But there is a more effectual check than this, and one which will not only break the present combination, but prevent all such combination in future. Let Congress remove the duty on coal, and the well-laid schemes of the extortionists will collapse at once, and the coal trade will resume and retain a healthy condition. Nova Scotia exports coal to this country. Repeal the duty, and all New England can get its coal of Nova Scotia at a reasonable price. The combinations of Pennsylvania monopolists will be made impossible, the people can have cheap coal, and dealers who are not proprietary will not be left at the mercy of the great railroad and coal corporations. The necessity for such action is made all the more urgent by the present action of the Reading Company, which, by the free use of money where it is of avail, and of coercion where it is not, is seeking to absorb the coal product of Pennsylvania, and hold the consumers at its mercy. In doing this, these combining Companies are attempting to work a National hardship, and there is, every reason, therefore, why the National Legislature should interfere to prevent it. This can be done by the repeal of the duty, which, under any circumstances, is but an act of simple relief. Any measure which cheapens prices and makes monopolies impossible would be hailed with delight by the people.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana, which Pinchback took care to reorganize by force of arms, and which, as reorganized, the Kellogg Legislature legalized, has now decreed the legality of the Kellogg State Government and Legislature. So Judge Durell, of the United States District Court, is indorsed.

—Rankin, the late State Treasurer of Iowa, who stole $38,000 from the Agricultural College fund, declines to give testimony before the Legislative Investigating Committee, lest such testimony be used against him in a criminal prosecution. Rankin further says he will go to jail rather than divulge the whole history of the steal. He had hoped the people of Iowa would accept his regrets, and let him off for the sake of his family.

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has practically done so much as this: State elections in November, municipal elections in February; Governor elected for four years, instead of three; office of Lieutenant Governor created; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, and Attorney General elective by the people; Senators, 33, elected in biennial classes for four years; Representatives, 100, elected for two years; legislative pay, $1,200 each man for the two years, and $10 a day for special sessions; an iron-clad oath that members have not been elected by the use of money, and will resist bribery. The correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* says:

> It is the general opinion, I find, of the members, that the following propositions, at least, and possibly others, will be submitted to a separate vote:
> 1. Prohibiting the Legislature from granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
> 2. Minority representation, or the cumulative vote.
> 3. The right of women to vote.
> It will be a surprise to most people to learn that the latter proposition has developed a great deal of strength in the Convention, and that it is highly probable it will go to the voters for ratification or rejection. It is even believed that the women of the State will be invited to vote upon it, so that their sentiments may be learned. The proposition is that there be separate ballot boxes for the two sexes, and, if the amendment is indorsed by a majority of both, it will become part of the Constitution.

—It must be unpleasantly suggestive to the Hon. John P. Jones, of San Francisco, *en route* East with his Nevada certificate, to encounter newspapers bearing these headlines over Washington despatches:

> KANSAS SENATORIAL BRIBERY.
> MORE DISGRACEFUL DISCLOSURES—THE PRICES PAID FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND FOR NEWSPAPERS — THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD HELPS CALDWELL BUY HIS SEAT—A SHAMEFUL STORY OF CORRUPTION.

—The Chairman of the House Committee on Territories (the Hon John Taffe, of Nebraska) is understood to express the opinion that, even if Colorado had the quota of 130,000 inhabitants, Congress is in no mood for the admission of new States just now.

—Thus early, the Republicans of Bangor have put forward Noah Woods, of that city, for the next Governor of Maine.

—People of Wyoming Territory are clamoring for the reoccupation of Forts Phil. Kearney and C. F. Smith by United States troops; whereupon the Omaha *Herald* remarks:

> The people of Wyoming are a very impatient set of beings. They cannot wait upon a proper order to get hold of the Big Horn country. With more grass-growing and silver-lined land than they can utilize in a hundred years, and with security for their occupation and development throughout all Wyoming, they seem to be pining to get hold of Red Cloud's possessions before their time. Why not wait until they can be peaceably and prosperously occupied? Do our Wyoming neighbors want to reopen an Indian war to break up the settlements, and to render impossible the development of the stock-growing and iron and silver development of the Territory? In clamoring for the reoccupation of Kearny and Smith, do they understand what they are about?

—Caldwell, United States Senator from Kansas, is sick—too unwell to cross-examine witnesses. Ramsey, United States Senator from Minnesota, is well—so well as to be able to shove along steamship subsidy and postal telegraph jobs. Caldwell's election cost $60,000, while Ramsey's has always been set down at half that figure. Perhaps when Ramsey's turn comes he will be about half as sick as Caldwell.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

—An act pending in the Georgia Legislature, and likely to pass, calls for the election, April 2, of a Constitutional Convention, and its assembling in May.

—The election of George W. Martin as State Printer of Kansas, by the Legislature, last Tuesday, is claimed as an anti-Pomeroy triumph. The vote stood, 68 for Martin, 58 for S. S. Prouty, the old incumbent; and Prouty got 18 anti-Pomeroy votes.

—Of $837,834 which the Legislature of Iowa appropriated to last for two years, $578,232 was drawn out of the Treasury in one year.

—The Waterloo (Iowa) *Courier*—M. C. Woodruff, editor—takes the stand, and says of the Harlan $10,000:

> As we happen to know that money was offered to at least one member of the Iowa Legislature for his vote in the Senatorial contest in 1866, the presumption is forced up that a like "influence" was used upon others, with what success we need not stop to inquire.

The editor of the *Courier* was probably that "member." Now, will the editors of the Davenport *Gazette* and the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* hand in their testimony?

—The Dubuque *Herald* is not the only paper in Iowa that says:

> We trust the Legislature of the State of Iowa, now in session at DesMoines, will have sufficient respect for itself, as well as for the people whom it represents, to at once pass a resolution requesting James Harlan to resign his seat in the United States Senate.

—We refrain from extended comment upon any of the features of this Durant revelation. It is by no means impossible that the money was honestly used. Mr. Harlan, it is alleged, did not appear at the Capital to conduct the fight in person. But the fact remains that he solicited help from the head of a great corporation, and got it to the liberal figure of $10,000, which sum was used, according to the discretion of his friends, in re-electing him to the Senate. This is enough to justify all that his opponents in the contest would care to allege as the explanation of his triumph. The reflection is not gratifying to the Republicans of Iowa.—*Davenport Gazette.*

—The DesMoines *Register* has its withers wrung every day by some of the Iowa papers insisting than Rankin is an embezzler, and should suffer the penalty of the law provided for such crime. The *Register* is opposed to the punishment of Rankin, declaring it an outrage to punish one rascal while another and a greater one [meaning Harlan?] is allowed to go scott free.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

—Tom Durant says that Mr. Harlan's election in 1866 cost the Union Pacific Railroad Company $10,000. Now, if we could only induce Elijah Sells to come forward, and tell how much of the $500,000 voted to starving Indians was spent in the same cause, we should have a pretty clear idea how much money it cost to elect Harlan and cheat Governor Kirkwood out of his seat in the United States Senate. Let Elijah be sent for.—*Dubuque Times.*

—One day, about four years ago, Mr. Oakes Ames, recognizing the presence on the floor of the House of a gentleman whom he personally disliked, rose in his seat and said: "Mr. Speaker, there are lobbyists on the floor. I call for the enforcement of the rules." The Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the floor of all but members, but in the meantime the objectionable gentleman had slipped out. It is impossible to read the Credit Mobilier testimony and not believe that there were other lobbyists on the floor just then besides the individual alluded to by Mr. Ames; and if they had all been put out the constituents of Mr. Ames would have been left without a representative in the Lower House of Congress.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—David and Jonathan, Damon and Pythias, Palamon and Arcite, and the rest of those old-world fellows, may as well put up their shutters and retire from business. They have done duty now for a long time as exemplars of friendship; but they cannot hold a candle, if we may be permitted the expression, to the present member of Congress from the Second District of Massachusetts. Mr. Ames' theory and practice of this beautiful virtue—as illustrated in his distribution of stock among his poorer associates in the House—forcibly recall the words which Shakspeare puts in the mouth of Timon: "O no doubt, my good friends, but the gods themselves have provided that I shall have much help from you; how had you been my *friends* else? Why have you that charitable title from thousands, did not you belong chiefly to my heart? O you gods, think I, what need we have any friends, if we should ne'er have need of 'em? they were the most needless creatures living, should we ne'er have use for 'em, and would most resemble sweet instruments hung up in cases, that keep their sound to themselves. We are born to do benefits; and what better or properer can we call our own than the riches of our friends? *O what a precious comfort it is to have so many like brothers, commanding one another's fortunes.*"—*Springfield Republican.*

—The St. Paul *Dispatch* explains that there was "a clerical error" in the official count made by the Minnesota Legislature, and that the true vote for State Auditor was: Whitcomb, 51,190; Scheffer, 34,317. The "clerical error" gave Whitcomb, 50,087; Scheffer, 44,478.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Aiken's Theatre was thoroughly crowded, last evening, upon the occasion of the performance of "La Perichole," which was given for the benefit of Aimee. The audience, both in point of numbers and character, was a very handsome testimonial to her popularity, and the satisfaction she and her troupe have given during the present season. The opera of "La Perichole" is one which is peculiarly identified with Aimee, as she first introduced it in this country, in New York, and is the only one who has performed the character in Chicago. It is her best part, and her most grateful and graceful part. It is less offensive in character than any other which she plays, and it gives her an opportunity for some very neat action, and puts her vocal abilities to a severe test. Both as the street singer of Lima, and as the attache of that remarkable court of Don Andres de Ribiera, the Viceroy, she has excellent opportunities for dramatic effect, and these she improves to the utmost of her ability. The opera itself will hardly ever prove a great favorite. It is too talky, and the talk is tedious. The vocal numbers are few and far apart, separated from each other by dreary conversational platitudes, which are all the more dreary for being in a foreign text, which it is well nigh impossible to follow even with a libretto. Some of these numbers have all of Offenbach's quaint flavor, but many of them are serious, and when Offenbach becomes serious he is simply a borrower, and also labors under the disadvantage of an uncertainty in the mind of the listener whether he is really serious or not. The paucity of vocal numbers imposes a heavy dramatic burden upon Aimee, but it is a burden which she bears very gracefully and very easily. In the costuming of the character, both as the street singer and in the palace, she was simply superb. In her action, there was nothing to offend one who was not over-fastidious, and yet there was enough of freedom to suit it to the Offenbachian idea. The coarseness was refined even in the drunken scene, which was given with a naturalness in detail which made a very effective picture, and in fact was nearer to life than many representations on the dramatic stage by actors of repute. In the latter song, she displayed considerable pathetic power and good expression. If her vocalization, indeed, were equal to her conception of the song and her dramatic ability, the performance would have been a very remarkable one. There is, however, such a lack of culture in her singing, that the purely musical features of her serious singing are very unmethodical and strained. As a dramatic representation, however, her *Perichole* is very fascinating and beautiful, all the more so that it contains nothing of grossness or vulgarity. Juteau's *Piquillo* was an admirable counterpart to Aimee's *Perichole*. He has thus far done everything well. He is an excellent comic actor, full of drollery, and remarkably vivacious, prompt, and unhesitating. His voice, which, in serious opera, would be a very mediocre one, is specially suited to Offenbach's music, both in quality and volume. In the second act he gained a well-deserved *encore* for his singing of the "Ecoute, O Roi," in which he made the denunciation of *Perichole* very effective. The remaining characters were but indifferently taken, excepting, perhaps, Duchesne, whose presentation of the *Viceroy* was very droll. This afternoon "The Grand Duchess" will be given, and this evening Lecocq's opera of "Les Cent Vierges" for the first time in Chicago. We are glad to notice that the announcement of opera bouffe for Sunday night has been withdrawn. This evening will witness the last performance of the season.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The organ concert to have been held in the Eighth Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, is postponed until the 28th inst., when tickets for the 23d will be good.

A mass meeting of Irish citizens will be held this evening, in Victory Hall, southwest corner of Blue Island avenue and Mitchell street. Thomas P. O'Connor, of Tipperary, and other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting.

A meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons will be held in the parlor of the Orphan Asylum, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street, next Monday evening. Dr. Dexter will exhibit the anatomical apparatus recently imported from Germany.

The First Congregational Church will hold regular service to-morrow and hereafter, in the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, at 2 o'clock p. m. Dr. Goodwin will preach. The Sunday-school will meet in the first story of the church at half-past 12 o'clock.

The *Register* is the name of a new monthly insurance journal designed to circulate among business men, with the avowed purpose of furnishing complete information concerning the practice of insurance and the condition of companies. The initial number, issued this month, contains matter which will be of value to insurers, and it only remains for the proprietors to maintain a position of independence. There is abundant room for such an enterprise.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Fred. Koehler, late a resident at No. 354 Archer avenue, who died under circumstances that created the suspicion that he was poisoned. A *post-mortem* examination was made by the County Physician, but no traces of fatal drugs could be found. It was discovered, however, that deceased had been afflicted with a rheumatic affection of the heart, and a verdict that death was the result of that disease was rendered by the jury.

It seems there are to be two Tom Foley's in the field of billiards. The base-ball Tom, the old Rockford third baseman, and then of the White Stockings of 1871, has purchased the elegant billiard hall on the northwest corner of Madison and Curtis streets, and will be "at home" to his many friends for the first time in the new place this evening, when the grand opening occurs. Rhines, Bessunger, Snyder, and other famous knights of the cue will be on hand with exhibitions of skill, and the proprietor extends a cordial invitation to all his base-ball friends to be present.

The congregation of the Third Presbyterian Church met in their chapel, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, last evening, to listen to an address by the Rev. Mr. Jessup. This gentleman has been a missionary in Syria for twelve years past, and gave an account of the educational institutions in that country. These, he said, were established by Christians in the new world and England, and were wedges which would open the way for the Gospel. The children there were wrongly trained from birth by their parents, and it was very difficult to instruct them. The schools, however, were well attended, and the people were becoming slowly acquainted with Christianity. Many young ladies had made such progress as to become qualified to teach others, and had established themselves in different parts of the country, in localities selected by the missionaries. Their influence and tidiness had a beneficial effect upon others, and now cleanliness and happiness were observable where before squalor and wretchedness prevailed. The discourse was very diffusive, too general, in fact, to be satisfactorily abstracted. It was interesting, and was appreciated by those present. Mr. Jessup exhibited several photographs of pupils and teachers, which were much admired by the ladies.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Money opened at 7 per cent, but, under reports of large specie shipments to-morrow, closed dearer, lending as high as 1-32 and interest. Prime mercantile paper in demand at 8 to 9. The bulls were disappointed in the course of the stock market to-day, which was irregular, and declined under dear money and sales to realize. There are orders from Washington to sell Union Pacific securities, in view of hostile legislation in Congress.

GOLD

opened quiet, but closed higher and more active, advancing from 113⅝ to 114¼. The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day are in excess of those of last week, being $4,388,596 against $3,435,699. The imports of general merchandize are lighter, however, and will make the total about $10,250,000, against $11,282,162 last week. The announcement of this large importation strengthened gold, and the upward movement was assisted by the engagement of $2,000,000 gold for shipment to-morrow. The imports of the quarter promise to exceed by 25 per cent those of December, which were $27,083,505. At this rate the imports for 1873 will be largely in excess of those of 1872, which are $432,106,686; in 1871, $384,862,900, and 1870, $315,200,022. The excess is principally in general merchandise. The revenue from customs at this port during 1872 was $137,215,802; in 1871, $147,770,289; in 1870, $135,310,995, and in 1869, $125,019,718. The United States Assay Office is doing a very large business in refining bullion, particularly silver. During December the receipts of silver bullion were over $700,000, against $420,000 in November. The December business in silver was the largest on record for any length since the establishment of the New York office, about twenty years since. This reflects a constantly increasing production of silver in the country, both at the Lake Superior mines and in the Territories. The gold business of the Assay Office has been about the average.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

active and advanced; '67s sold freely as high as 116⅛, and 10-40s touched 114¼. The double Syndicate seem to have gone to work at once to make a market for the $300,000,000 5s of 1881, and are apparently bulling those special bonds in Wall street, as well as in London and on the Continent. They are certain to make $5,250,000 out of their bargain with Mr. Boutwell, and, having a monopoly of the distribution, can regulate their future profit by the conduct of the Continental markets. It is presumed that the new fives will be ready for distribution early in February, and the Secretary will probably issue his call on the first *proximo* for the redemption of an instalment of 6 per cents. There is entire accord between all the members of the Syndicate, both home and foreign. The United States 5 per cents, which were placed by the Syndicate of 1871, have for the greater part of the time since ruled below the price at which they were marketed. But to-day these have advanced to about par in gold, below which price the remaining 5 per cents entrusted to the new Syndicate cannot be sold. The general outlook in Europe is favorable for the new negotiation, money in London being easy at 3@3½ per cent.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour inactive, owing to the snow storm and high prices. The demand for future delivery has abated. The market closes dull and rather easier on demand for spring and winter wheat extras. Wheat closes easier for spring. Liverpool advices are less favorable. Winter scarce and firm.

PROVISIONS.

Pork more lively, and higher for future; sales, 2,000 brls new mess, city, at $14.00 for January and February, and $14.05 for March. Cut meats firm; sales, 2,000 pickled hams, 15 lbs and under, at 10⅛c; 200 smoked hams, 14 lbs, 11⅛c. Dry salted shoulders quoted at 5⅛c. Bacon, fair business; sales, 1,200 boxes at 8c for short clear on spot, and 8⅛c for long and short for March. Lard firmer; sales 100 tierces prime Western at 8⅛c, and 500 tierces at 8 7-16c for February, and 8⅝c for April.

MATRICIDE.

The Brothers Wahrer Convicted of the Murder of Their Mother, in Iowa.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Jan. 24.—The trial of Eugene Wahrer and Max Wahrer for the murder of their mother at West Point, Lee County, Iowa, on Sunday, the 30th of June, 1872, was concluded to-day in the District Court of Des Moines County, at Burlington, Iowa. At 9 o'clock the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The case has created an unusual degree of excitement, and the Court House was densely packed during the entire trial, numbers of ladies being present. The State dismissed the case as to Maurice Wahrer and Barbara Felter. D. N. Sprague and John H. Craig, District Attorneys, appeared for the State, and John Van Valkenburg and D. F. Semple for the defence.

Politics in Southern Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 24.—There is a general movement among Republicans in Southern Ohio to urge the name of the Hon. Jno. T. Wilson, of Adams County, present member of Congress from the Eleventh District, as the next Republican candidate for Governor.

Accidental Shooting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Dr. W. C. Tilden, Professor of Chemistry in Howard University, was accidentally shot in the National Hotel last night, by a ball from a pistol, which fell from the pocket of G. C. Wall. The ball entered the abdomen, making a very serious wound. It is thought Mr. Tilden will recover.

An English Mail Burned.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 24.—A baggage car of a train on the Grand Trunk Railway, going eastward from Toronto this morning, caught fire near Grafton, and the English mail matter, *en route* to the Canadian steamer, was all destroyed. The Canadian mail was saved.

Rescued from the Flood.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Jan. 24.—A family of nine persons have just been rescued from Kenn's Island, opposite this place, where they had been driven from their home by the flood. They are nearly dead from exposure. The damage already caused by the flood amounts to $30,000.

HORTICULTURE.

Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

Seventh Annual Meeting.

Vegetable-Gardening—Fruit-Growing—Selling Fruit by Weight.

Entomology—Election of Officers—The Industrial University—Reorganization of the State Horticultural Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 23, 1873.

VEGETABLE-GARDENING.

Mr. Periam, of the *Western Rural*, Chicago, gave a plain, practical talk on this subject. He said that, as a general thing, the farmer had a poor garden, and, as the garden was for the comfort of the family, that it should be most improved. He accounted for this apathy to the garden as the result of a dislike of the Western farmer to so much hard work as the garden is supposed to demand. In order to obviate this, we must put the garden on the same basis as that of our hoed crops, and so arrange the plat as to plant long rows, to be cultivated with horse-power. An acre of garden ground must have at least 40 two-horse wagon-loads of manure per annum. Asparagus needs three years to bring it to maturity, after which it requires little attention. The city gardeners use implements for cutting weeds, in place of the common hoe, an implement not much used. The seeds must be planted in straight rows, so that the cutters can run close to the plants. Seeds are generally sown with drills, though small lots of vegetables may be planted by hand, using a line to lay out the row, and making a mark for the seeds with a hoe, using a corner of it for this purpose. Mr. Hill would sow radishes with onions for the first crop, as the radishes will be matured and out of the way of the onions, which at first are slow to start, and the culture of the radishes prepares the soil for the onion crop.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Mr. W. H. McAfee read an interesting paper on this subject. This branch of the natural sciences is, at this time, beginning to attract attention, and is to hold a place in our common schools. The want of proper class-books for our schools is felt at this time; that is, one that should be divested of all the lumber of the library is what is much needed.

Messrs. McWhorter, Loomis, and Douglass discussed this subject,—the latter showing how plants adapted themselves to a wide range of conditions.

FRUITS FOR THE NORTH.

Mr. A. G. Tuttle, of Baraboo, Wis., discussed the above subject. He stated that the apples cultivated in Minnesota and Wisconsin are about the same varieties as those grown in Northern Illinois. He had seen the Duchess of Oldenburgh apples kept for months in the open air; it was then put in barrels, and is in good condition at the present time. Apples will keep almost indefinitely if they can be kept at a low temperature. In regard to the Walbridge apple, he had found it very hardy, and, as it is productive, it is giving great satisfaction.

CIDER.

Among the fruits, as a sort of right flank, are samples of cider made from the Siberian crab apples, from the orchard of A. R. Whitny, which the Committee, who alone have been permitted to taste, pronounce superb; but just what that term may mean, I cannot possibly imagine without tasting the cider; but, as it has all disappeared, the thing must remain a mystery, and the reader as much mystified as myself.

FRUIT-GROWING.

Mr. S. G. Minkler presented a report on this subject. The fruit crop for the past year has been remarkably good; in fact, so good that the market for summer and fall apples was completely broken down, while the demand for winter apples is good. This should teach us that we must plant more largely of winter apples. Large quantities of cider were made, but for that there was little demand, on account of its having been made too early in the season for keeping. The cherry crop was not so full as in some years, on account of bad weather at the time of blooming.

HARDY VARIETIES OF APPLE.

Mr. Pfeiffer, of Wisconsin, read a paper on the above subject. He took exception to the views of Mr. Tuttle. Hardiness depends much on the condition of the wood. That which is fully matured will bear a greater degree of cold than that which has made a late growth, so that the same variety may suffer more one year than another for this cause. The Duchess of Oldenburgh, Tetopsky, and other Russian varieties appear to be the most hardy, and among them may be included the Siberian crabs. He presented samples of scions of different varieties, to show how they were affected by frost. He also recommended the planting of seedlings, to be top-grafted after coming into bearing. These seedlings should be from carefully cross-bred seed, one parent to embrace hardiness and bearing qualities. The speaker gave a description of cross-fertilization; but, as there was no new feature, the reader is referred to the books for information. In regard to temperature, he stated that cold, in the absence of mild spells of weather, did not endanger the crop, while repeated freezings and thawings were to be feared.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Captain Beebee moved to change the Constitution so as to make the President and four Vice Presidents the Executive Committee. Carried. The wives of members were made members without fee.

PRUNING-SHEARS

were presented, made at Sterling, Ill.

SELLING FRUIT BY WEIGHT.

Mr. Minkler offered a resolution that all fruits should be sold by weight. Several members spoke in favor of the motion, and it was passed without opposition. This is a regulation that must soon come into general use.

Dr. Le Barron, the State Entomologist, read a paper on the subject of

ENTOMOLOGY.

He said that noxious insects moved forward and backward in their periods of destruction,—this year doing little harm yet, next year swarming for a wide destruction of our crops. We do not, therefore, know in advance just how much of this force we may have to meet. The chinch-bug at one time may spread over 40,000 square miles, and sweep away a great portion of the crop. They do not come out of the earth, but are bred in the regular order of nature. These insect-scourges have their enemies that hold them in check. The oyster bark-louse is preyed upon by a small cholsis fly, that bores a round hole through into the shell, and the young of the fly feed on the eggs of the bark-louse. This accounts for the check that this bark-louse has met of late years, in the orchards of the northern part of the State. Had it not been for some such check, the growing of apples would be hardly possible. He thought it quite practicable to transport these cholsis flies to distant orchards, as had been proved by Captain Beebee, of Galena, who took these flies from Geneva, on the Fox River, to Galena, with the most perfect success. The Doctor referred the members to his report of last year to the State in regard to the canker-worm. The female of the canker-worm is without wings, and must, therefore, crawl up the tree. This leaves each orchardist to take care of his own orchard as regards this insect. While the insect cannot fly, yet the winds carry it from tree to tree; but this kind of locomotion is a slow one, and a protection to distant orchards. This insect has made a lodgement in a few orchards of the State, and should be held in check if possible.

Robert Douglass offered the following in regard to the

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST:

WHEREAS, Under the Constitution of the State, it becomes necessary, in order to continue the office of the State Entomologist, that an express appropriation should be made for this purpose; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the office is of great importance and benefit to the agricultural and horticultural interest of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society respectfully request the General Assembly to make such appropriation as may be necessary to maintain said office.

Passed.

FOREST CULTURE.

Milton Ellsworth, H. D. Emery, and J. Periam were appointed a Committee to prepare a circular in regard to forest-tree planting.

COMMITTEE OF CONSULTATION.

A Committee of five was appointed to meet with the Executive Committee of the State Horticultural Society, to consult in regard to their mutual interests.

Mr. Douglass offered the following, which was passed:

TAXING NURSERIES.

WHEREAS, The last Legislature passed an act to tax nursery-stock, which are growing crops as much as any other product of the soil; and

WHEREAS, The law discriminates unjustly against this class of productions; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Society that the law ought to be repealed; and that we will use all just appliances to bring about that result; and that a copy of this resolution be presented to the members of the Legislature for immediate action thereon.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected:

President—S. G. Winkler, of Kendall County.

Vice Presidents—Robt. Douglass, of Lake County; Samuel Edwards, of Bureau County; L. Montagu, of Stevenson County; and Captain Edward H. Beebee, of Kane County.

Corresponding Secretary—D. W. Scott.

Secretaries—Robert Little and H. H. McAfee.

Treasurer—L. Woodword.

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

Mr. McAfee offered the following, which, after a debate in regard to its merits, was passed:

Resolved, That the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, believing that the interest of agriculture and horticulture deserve every assistance and encouragement from the governing power, and recognizing the immense value to general science, as well as the valuable assistance rendered to the productive interests, of the investigations of the European experimental stations, earnestly ask the Legislature of Illinois to consider the prosperity of establishing three or more experimental stations in different parts of the State, to be devoted to investigations into scientific subjects connected with agriculture and horticulture, and to be connected with the Illinois Industrial University.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

This brought up a lively debate in regard to the acts of the Industrial University.

Mr. Dunlap stated that there was no want of law on this point, but a want of interest in those who manage the University to attend to these more non-theological subjects that interest the people.

Several members took the same position, and the management of the University was handled rather roughly.

Mr. Edwards offered the following, which was passed without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we deem it highly desirable that the number of Trustees of the Industrial University be limited to one from each Congressional District, and that they be elected by ballot.

The Secretary was directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to both Houses of the General Assembly.

The Society visited the

BEET-SUGAR WORKS,

of which a detailed account will be given hereafter.

The Society, on their return, resumed their business.

THE CODLIN MOTH.

Dr. Le Barron made some interesting statements on the codlin moth, in regard to its habits, and recommended the wrapping of cloths about the body of the trees, as a place for them to spin their cocoons, when they could be destroyed. He said that night-fires did more harm than good, as they destroyed more of the enemies of this moth than of the moth itself.

Mr. Edwards recommended the Hathaway trap, which is a wood band, under which the moths congregate, and are more easily destroyed than in the rag trap. This is not patented, and may be easily applied.

EVENING SESSION.

Mrs. S. C. Harris, of Galena, read a prose poem on

LANDSCAPE-GARDENING.

No synopsis of this paper can do it justice, and I shall not, therefore, attempt it. No one who listened to it could go away and say that landscape-gardening was not possible to the farmer or the horticulturist, and that it should not receive the attention of every person who has a love of home.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee of Conference to meet the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, to agree upon a bill for the reorganization of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, met this afternoon, and made a unanimous report, presenting a draft of a bill for that purpose. The report was accepted and adopted.

GEOLOGICAL REVELATIONS.

Tyler McWhorter read a paper on the subject of the changes made by denudation caused by frost and other elements. These forces have eroded hills and mountains, and spread the sand and the clay over the plains, and thus enriched it with the elements of plant-food that remote ages had locked up in the rocky crust of the earth. Under the sea the work of rock-making, or rock-formation, was in progress; while, out of the water, the process of disorganization is constantly going on.

TIMBER-PLANTING.

Mr. Samuel Edwards, of Bureau County, read a paper on this subject. Mr. Edwards is an extensive planter of evergreens, and one of the pioneers of tree-planting on the prairies.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The following resolution was passed unanimously, and it will be seen that this Society means business:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary have printed 500 copies of all the resolutions passed by this Society referring to legislative action; and that he forward copies to each member of this Society, with the request that they forward the same to their Senators and Representatives, urging their attention in favor of the same.

TIMBER-PLANTING.

Robert Douglass read a paper on timber-planting, in which the planting of larch for many useful purposes, as well as for shelter, was advocated.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The usual Standing Committees were appointed on Orchards and Vineyards, Timber and Ornamental Trees, Floriculture, Meteorology, Geology, Timber-Planting, Ornithology, Entomology, Botany and Vegetable Gardening, and Landscape-Gardening.

ADJOURNMENT.

After passing the usual complimentary resolutions, the Society adjourned.

The meeting has been well attended, and throughout of great interest to those in attendance. The papers read show close study and careful investigation, and were written in plain, forcible language. It is expected that the Transactions will be published in book form within two months. They may be obtained of the Secretary, D. W. Scott, of Galena, by paying the membership fee of $1. RURAL.

Pork-Packing Statistics.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 24.—A second preliminary report on the pork packing of the West was submitted to the Chamber of Commerce to-day, by Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent. The report was compiled mainly in conformity with a recommendation from Hon. George F. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Statistics, appointed by the National Pork Packers' Convention. The report embraces detailed returns from ninety-eight packing points, comprising nearly all the important packing towns in the West and South, much information having been received by telegraph within the past 48 hours. These places, up to the date of making their respective reports had packed 1,523,354 hogs. The number estimated yet to be packed at these points, 443,800, making a total of [illegible]2,154. Last year the same places packed 1,9[illegible]549, showing an increase in the aggregate [illegible] year of 166,605 hogs, or 9¼ per cent. over l[illegible] shipped from packed last year 421,083. Places [illegible] corresponding increase in these places would A corresp[illegible] increase in the whole West, outside of Chicago, St. Louis, and Louisville, make the [illegible] Cincinnati, [illegible] 205,567.

The report es[illegible]timates, to the 22d inst., the aggregate packing [illegible] of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and Louisville, 2,310,221, as compared with 2,560,771 for t[illegible] whole season last year.

The returns in rela[illegible]tion to weight are not so full. One million one hundred and forty-five thousand show an ave[illegible] increase in weight over last year of 10 5-16 pounds per head. Of sixty-two points reporting [illegible] weight, forty-three are heavier, fourteen about the same, and five are lighter. Six hundred and ninety-two thousand hogs reported in regard to lard, show an average increase per head from leaf and trimmings of 11 1-5 pounds. Of fifty places reporting on lard, twenty-five are heavier, nineteen about the same, and six lighter.

A Dishonest Officer Severely Punished.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—It has transpired here that the recent court martial in the case of Major Benjamin P. Runkle, late Superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau in Kentucky, charged with fraud against the colored soldiers, and other similar allegations, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be cashiered, to pay a fine of $7,000, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for four years, and, in case the fine is not paid at the expiration of the term of imprisonment, another four years be added. Runkle was a Brevet Brigadier General, and placed on the retired list with the rank of Major.

New York Constitutional Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—In the Constitutional Commission, to-day, a report was made fixing the Gubernatorial term at three years, requiring him to be 30 years of age; also providing that two-thirds of all the members elected to each House shall be necessary to pass a bill over a veto. An amendment was offered making free schools a constitutional provision.

OUR IRON INTERESTS.

Where the Ores of Lake Superior Are Smelted.

Some Account of the Production of Pig Iron.

The Furnaces of Lake Superior and Their Products—A Comparison of Ores.

THIRD ARTICLE.

WHERE THE ORES GO.

To be utilized, ores must come into contact with fuel at available points. If the fuel will not come to the ores, the ores must go to the fuel. The nearest points of consumption are the furnaces of Marquette County, now numbering nearly 20. All the ores not needed here go to places comparatively remote. Hitherto, Marquette and Escanaba have been the only shipping posts, but L'Anse will the coming season be added to the list. The nearest blast-furnaces outside the iron districts are at Escanaba, Menomonee, Green Bay, Appleton, and Milwaukee. Cleveland receives the largest amount of ore on the lakes, but only to be reshipped to furnaces in the Mahoning Valley. Erie comes next, this being the part for the Shenango Valley, and for Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Chicago, and Detroit are next in order. Lake Superior ores are mined so cheaply, and lake-carrying rates are so low, that they can be taken and smelted profitably in the neighborhood of the most Eastern mines of the country. The number of furnaces entirely dependent upon the mines of the Upper Peninsula is not far from 125; and, if those were added that use them in part, the aggregate would reach 200. A large majority of these furnaces are east of Detroit. Chicago is, to a certain extent, interested only in those upon Lake Superior and Lake Michigan; and the aggregate of these, at the present time, scarcely exceeds 30. But the ratio will change from year to year, and the odds will in time be largely in favor of the West.

The location and number of blast furnaces supplied by Lake Superior ores are as follows, so far as known:

Marquette and vicinity	16
Green Bay and vicinity	4
Menomonee (unfinished)	1
Appleton, Wis.	2
Chicago	5
Bangor, Mich.	1
Frankfort, Mich.	1
Detroit	3
Cleveland	4
Chenango Valley (reshipped at Erie)	31
Mahoning Valley (reshipped at Cleveland)	23
Pittsburgh	10
Johnstown, Pa.	1
Rochester, N. Y.	1
Milwaukee	1
Hanging Rock, O.	5
Columbus, O.	1
Zanesville, O.	1
Newark, O.	2
Steubenville, O.	2
Wheeling, W. Va.	2
Total	117

IRON-SMELTING.

Gold, silver, and copper exist in a state of comparative purity in the rocks with which they are associated. They are separated either by crushing the rock and specific gravity, or by combinations simple and easily effected. The various substances occurring in the ores of iron are very injurious to the purified metal, and must be separated before it can be utilized. Phosphorus pervades all iron ores, is extremely injurious, and difficult to separate. Sulphur is universally diffused through the sedimentary ores, and is with much trouble to be got rid of. Silicon clings tenaciously to the iron through all the processes of manipulation, refusing to go off entirely in the slag. Fuels having a percentage of sulphur are highly objectionable for smelting purposes. When used, they must be coked to remove their injurious properties. Charcoal is the most desirable fuel where it can be obtained, as it is pure carbon, a small amount of which is a necessary element of the harder grade of iron. The carbon removes the oxygen from the iron. A percentage of limestone, being introduced, combines with the sand or clay and forms a scoria. Certain proportions of ore, fuel, and "flux,"—that is, limestone,—are thrown together into the furnace. The chemical combinations are effected by the operations of heat; the fused iron runs to the bottom, leaving the slag or scoria suspended, and is drawn off into matrices of sand, where it cools and forms pig iron. Further manipulation in puddling furnaces eliminates other hostile ingredients, and the iron is made hard or soft by processes which cannot herein be described. Too great a percentage of carbon makes the metal too brittle. Steel contains one and a half per cent of this element. One ten-thousandth part of sulphur makes the metal so brittle when hot that it cannot be worked to advantage. Manganese is a metal resembling iron, but rarely found except in combination. Its presence is of great advantage, as it assists the chemical processes of smelting, and does no harm even when it is associated with the iron in its various manufactured forms.

BLAST-FURNACES.

Mining is not without its mysteries and superstitions, and the various subsequent processes of purifying the ores and getting the metal into useful shapes, have their practical aspect. The life underground has a secret charm for the imagination. A rolling-mill at night, with its men busily occupied in their different departments, like imps at some fiendish labor, has a weird interest to an impressible spectator. The tall, massive stacks of blast-furnaces crowned by huge tongues of flame,—which, like a witch's oils, burn red, and blue, and white,—are exceedingly picturesque in any night-landscape. An approximate list of furnaces using Lake Superior ores has been given above. They are after the same general patterns. There is a huge "stack," or chimney, into which the ore is tilted, with its equivalents in fuel and "flux." What kind of fuel shall be used depends on certain obvious conditions. To make a ton of pig-iron at Pittsburgh requires:

Lake Superior ore	1⅛ tons
Coke	125 to 130 bushels
Limestone	½ ton

The fire is blown by heated air passed through successive coils of red-hot pipe, and introduced at the bottom of the furnace. The nozzles are kept from fusion by the continual passage about them of a current of water. The limestone for the Lake Superior furnaces comes at present from Lake Erie,—the primitive rocks of the region furnishing little suited to the purpose.

FUEL.

The cost of iron, as has been said, depends chiefly upon the kind of fuel which must be used in smelting it, and its convenience to the mines. Charcoal is considered the best. The Marquette district is covered with virgin forest, except the portion adjacent to the mines and railroad, already denuded. Generally, when the distance of the standing wood from the furnace exceeds 8 or 10 miles, charcoal ceases to be profitable for smelting purposes, and more economical fuel has to be sought. The wood is cut by Canadian woodchoppers, of French origin, who have followed the Jesuits into the region, and whose labors are confined principally to this specialty. It is burned in large patent kilns, built in clusters like the huts of Hottentots, and which add an element of picturesqueness to scenery which has not too many elements of beauty. These are conical in shape, and the exterior consists of sheet-iron a little thinner than boiler-plate, held together by rivets with screw heads. The joints are lined with fire-brick. There are various apertures for regulating the fire and draft. The capacity of a kiln is 60 cords. The average production of an acre is 40 cords. A ton of iron consumes in the smelting 120 bushels of charcoal. This is equivalent to 3 cords of wood, supposing a cord to yield 40 bushels. The manufacturer of 13 tons of pig-iron, then, requires the spoliation of an acre of woodland. The total product of all the Marquette furnaces in 1872 was 29,118 tons of pig-iron, which would exhaust the wood from 2,240 acres. This would seem to be of slight importance, except for reasons already given, to the effect that coal must be produced within easy distance of the furnaces. The furnaces near the eastern extremity of the iron district have nearly exhausted their supply. The prospective furnaces in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, and to the west of it, still have large resources, as the woods in those localities are comparatively untouched.

The following table shows the

COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION

of iron in the United States for the years 1850 and 1860:

States.	Tons of ore mined. 1850.	Tons of ore mined. 1860.	Tons of pig iron. 1850.	Tons of pig iron. 1860.
New Hampshire	5,080	1,000	200	3,224
Vermont	7,676	4,800	320	
Massachusetts	27,909	25,000	12,287	13,700
Connecticut	35,450	20,700	13,420	11,000
New York	46,385	176,375	23,022	63,145
Pennsylvania	877,283	1,706,476	285,702	583,560
New Jersey	51,266	57,800	24,031	29,048
Maryland	99,886	79,200	43,641	30,500
Ohio	140,610	228,794	52,658	94,647
Indiana	5,200	......	1,850	275
Michigan	2,7?0	17,900	660	10,500
Wisconsin	3,000	4,500	1,000	2,000
Missouri	37,000	42,000	19,250	22,600
Kentucky	72,010	73,600	24,245	23,262
Virginia	67,319	23,217	22,163	9,098
Tennessee	88,810	53,220	30,420	18,417
Total	1,563,004	2,514,282	535,489	884,474

The first thing observed in this table is the small amount of ore and pig-iron produced the year before the War. The present rate of production will be seen below. The table is further instructive as showing that, in those States where charcoal is employed in smelting, there was, in ten years, no increase, and, in many instances, a falling off; but that the great increase was in those States that could resort to the great coal-fields for fuel. This is a phase of the question which Chicago would do well to contemplate.

PEAT.

The rapid disappearance of the forests from the neighborhood of the mines renders it desirable to find as soon as possible some substitute for charcoal, which will be as cheap and efficacious. There are numerous swamps in proximity to the mining lands, which contain a deposit called peat. Some of the deposits are 10 or 15 feet in thickness. The peat exists in the form of a black muck bound together with vegetable fibre. It is removed with the shovel, and thoroughly ground and kneaded until it is merely a black mixture, uniform in color, and of the consistence of mush. From the machine used in the grinding process, it is taken in cars to platforms, on which it is spread to the thickness of 3 or 4 inches, to dry. After being exposed for a few days in the sun, the water evaporates, and the peat contracts, and separates into fragments of various sizes. The pieces are then turned, or set up on edge, until the drying process is completed. When its treatment is finished, it has a good degree of hardness, and is so little friable that it can be tumbled round with impunity. It contains about 80 per cent of carbon, and, when burned, leaves a light ash, containing a percentage of soda. It takes twice the number of pounds of peat as of bituminous coal to do a given amount of work, and a little more than 100 per cent more than of anthracite coal. It requires 150 pounds of the material to do what can be accomplished by 100 weight of charcoal. It has been used successfully for generating steam, but only to a limited extent, as yet, for smelting purposes. The experiments have thus far been made with the peat taken from a swamp of seventy-five acres at Ishpenny. Persons familiar with iron manufacture are confident that it will enjoy the increasing lack of charcoal in a most efficient manner, although many are skeptical.

LAKE SUPERIOR FURNACES.

The most important branch of industry on Lake Superior, next to iron mining, is the manufacture of pig-iron. There are now 17 or 18 furnaces in operation within 15 miles of Negaunee. The first experiments in manufacture only succeeded in showing the great excellence of iron. The first forge was built on the Carp River, 3 miles east of Negaunee, by the Jackson Company. The first "bloom" was run from it in 1848. It was worked two years and abandoned. The second forge was built by a Worcester, Mass., Company, in 1849, at Marquette. It was soon after burned, and never rebuilt. Two other furnaces were subsequently built at Forestville, not far from Marquette. The first bloom was hammered into a bar, and taken in a small boat to the smelt, whence it was sent to Jackson as a specimen of what the region could produce. The following list comprises all the furnaces in the region, except two or three:

Name.	Location.	Owners.	General Agents.	Post Office.	Remarks.
Pioneer	Negaunee	Iron Cliffs Co.	E. B. Isham	Negaunee	Two stacks.
Collinsville	Collinsville	Collins Iron Co.	F. H. Learned	Marquette	Single stack.
Bancroft	Forestville	Bancroft Iron Co.	Peter White	Marquette	Single stack.
Northern	Chocolay	Northern Iron Co.	L. D. Harvey	Marquette	Single stack.
Morgan	Morgan	Morgan Iron Co.	C. Donkersley	Marquette	Single stack.
Greenwood	Greenwood	Michigan Iron Co.	H. J. Colwell	Clarksburgh	Single stack.
Michigan	Clarksburgh	Michigan Iron Co.	H. J. Colwell	Clarksburgh	Single stack.
Jackson	Fayette	Jackson Iron Co.	Fayette Brown	Cleveland	Two stacks.
Champion	Champion	Morgan Iron Co.	C. Donkersley	Marquette	Single stack.
Cliffs	Cliffs Locat'n	Iron Cliffs Co.	E. B. Isham	Negaunee	
Marquette and Pacific	Marquette	Mar. & Pacific Iron Co.	H. A. Burt	Marquette	Bituminous.
Schoolcraft	Munising	Schoolcraft Iron Co.	H. R. Mather	Marquette	Single stack.
Deer Lake	Deer Lake	Deer Lake Iron Co.	E. C. Hungerford		Single stack.
Bay Furnace	Grand Island	Bay Furnace Co.	R. A. White	Onota	Single stack.

All these are charcoal furnaces, except the Marquette & Pacific, which uses aluminous coal. A new one recently erected at Marquette, and not yet fairly in operation, uses anthracite. The last is a fine establishment, and cost, with its lake-front, pier, and various adjuncts, over $400,000. Most of the furnaces are owned by mining companies. All are complete in all their details, own a large amount of woodland, have shops, and all necessary appurtenances, and some of them have villages for their workmen.

USES OF LAKE SUPERIOR IRON.

It has been asserted that the Lake Superior ores furnish an iron too soft for railway-bars, and must have a mixture of the silicious ores of New York to render them useful for this purpose. But it is averred by competent authority that a tough iron, like that in question, would be better for the purpose, as less liable to lamination and breakage. For the base of the rail, however, it is unexceptionable. If the use of steel rails becomes general, then the Lake Superior iron will be in equal demand with the best. The massive plates required for covering iron-clad vessels should be of tough, elastic iron, like that made from the ores of Lake Superior. For gun-metal, it is said this iron would be unsurpassed, and its friends hope, by means of it, to overthrow the boasted monopoly of Pennsylvania. For car-wheels, wire rope, nails, and, indeed, wherever toughness, elasticity, and tensile strength are required, it is certain the metal whose merits we are discussing will satisfy all demands made upon it. Iron is, of course, iron, wherever found, and shows inevitably the same qualities when subjected to the same treatment. The various contingencies of fuel, and the variance in treatment, cause all the differences noted in the iron of different localities. It is probable, however, that these differences will exist as long as the circumstances vary; and, to obviate all difficulty, iron manufacturers resort to an admixture. The following mixture is said to be excellent.

	Per cent.
5-13 Lake Superior, yielding	63
5-13 Lake Champlain, yielding	60
2-13 Clinton, N. Y., silicious, yielding	45
1-13 Black band, Tuscarawas, O., yielding	45
Average	58 6-13

The iron-manufacturers of Chicago use admixtures, in which the iron of Missouri and that of Lake Superior largely predominate. A table showing the tensile strength of all the kinds of wrought iron used in the world, demonstrates that from the hematite ores of Lake Superior to be the greatest.

National Prison Reform Congress.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—In the National Prison Reform Congress to-day, St. Louis was designated as the place for the next annual meeting.

Dr. Wines submitted a memorial to be presented to Congress for aid. After discussion the memorial was adopted.

At this point a lady, Mrs. Richardson, of St. Louis, sent up to the Chair $10 fee for membership of the association accompanied by a resolution that all friends of prison reform be invited to become members, and thus aid in carrying on a noble cause.

The resolution was adopted with applause.

It may be proper to state that all persons interested may become members by sending $10 to the President, ex-Governor Seymour, at Utica, N. Y.

A series of resolutions was submitted by Mr. Walker, of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on business relating first to the connection of intemperance with crime; second, to leasing or contracting convict labor, and advocating the control of such labor of prisoners by State authorities; third, recommending the appointment of agents in all States and cities for the protection of poor and friendless persons charged with minor offences; fourth, urging prompt and persistent efforts for the improvement of prisoners, especially as to character of managers and their management.

The resolutions were discussed and adopted, with the exception of the last, which was under discussion at the adjournment of the evening session.

LANSING.

Reports from the Lake Shore Peach Region.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Jan. 24.—Not the least of the interest manifested in the session of the State Pomological Society, thus far, is in respect to the peach prospect for next year. Until the meeting, fears had been entertained and expressed by many who hitherto had ever had full faith in the *certainty* of the Michigan "Fruit Belt" for a crop of peaches every year. All such fears are now put at rest. Gentlemen from Spring Lake, South Haven, and "all along shore," bring their peach limbs full of fine buds as a demonstration of the mildness of the winter in the vicinity of the lake, when other less favored sections suffer from the intense cold.

A crowded meeting was held at 1 p. m., President Dychman in the chair.

Reports of prospects from fruit-men were from different sections of the State,—mainly favorable, especially from the Peach Belt, from Traverse to Benton Harbor. At "Old Mission" the thermometer was reported at 8 degrees below on the 24th of December. At Grand Haven, 11 below; at South Haven, 12 below; at Benton Harbor, 22 below; at Grand Rapids, 40 below; at Agricultural College, Lansing, 32.

The Committee on Lists of Fruit for General Culture have reported three lists: "For market, for family use, and for amateur culture;" also, a classification of summer, autumn, and winter varieties for each list, in their order of ripening. This report, made by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Lyon, of Plymouth, Wayne County, is pronounced by old and experienced fruit-growers as the very best classification of the kind yet made for any State. The Committee was appointed last December, and have labored faithfully for the best interests of the State at large. The report was almost unanimously adopted by the Society.

At this morning's session, the Committee on Fruit, Mr. Dietrich, Chairman, reported that the display of apples alone would put to the blush more than one State Fair exhibition, and was far superior to the entire exhibition of many county fairs. Five hundred and forty samples of fruit had been exhibited by only thirty-seven members of the Society, and of these Mr. W. H. Gregory had shown forty-five; South Haven Pomological Society, thirty-nine, besides thirty varieties of canned fruit. In quality, the apples presented by Mr. Parmelee, of Traverse County, was accorded No. 1; No. 2, to Mr. Gregory's collection; No. 3, to Mr. Bidwell, of South Haven; No. 4, to Mr. Sneathen, of South Boston; No. 5, to Mr. Lyon, of Plymouth.

Professor Holmes, from the Committee on Wine, presented a report commending a few of the samples on exhibition.

An interesting report from the Orchard Committee, on duty last summer, was read, commending highly the plum orchard of Mr. Husted, of Lowell; the grapes of the Monroe Nurseries; peach orchard of Mr. Lindeaman, of Casco, Allegan County; the fruit farm of Mr. Gridley, of Eaton County; and the orchard culture of Mr. H. Smith, of Grand Rapids. Condemning the failure of some orchardists to plant according to varieties for convenience of picking and marketing.

The subject of "Yellows" was ably handled by Mr. Bidwell, and, after a long discussion, was referred to a standing Committee, to report at the February meeting.

Mr. Engle, of Paw-Paw, reported his profits on peach-culture to far exceed that of grain-farming.

The Committee on "Other Fruits" made favorable mention of the figs exhibited by Mr. Bidwell, raised by him in the open field; also, on the samples of pears and grapes exhibited by Mr. Stearns, of Kalamazoo; Engle, of Paw-Paw; Chilson, of Lansing; and Toles, of Benton Harbor.

The Committee on Fruit Buds made an interesting report. After a careful examination of thirteen samples of peach limbs, brought from the lake shore counties, it was found thirty and upwards out of every fifty were alive. So the prospect for an abundance of peaches in Western Michigan is promising, indeed. The test has been applied, and the more favored localities of the State come out of the ordeal unharmed.

This afternoon, Prof. Cook illustrated by charts the history and habits of the Codling Moth, and the subject was further discussed by several members.

Resolutions were adopted approving of the consolidation of the two State Agricultural Societies; in favor of a Union Fair next autumn; that Horticulture should be placed under the patronage of the Society; and recommending the culture of shade trees more extensively.

Committees were appointed to prepare a list of sweet cherries for Central as well as Western Michigan.

Professor Beal reported from the Committee on Flowers: Two vases of cut-flowers were from the Agricultural College; one from Mrs. John Suttle, of Grand Rapids; one by Mrs. L. B. Potter, and one by Mrs. H. S. Paddock, both of Lansing.

To-night there is another meeting at Representatives Hall, and important business will be transacted, after which the Society will adjourn, to meet at Battle Creek in February.

The exhibition of fruit is still excellent, notwithstanding so many have eaten freely of it for the last day and a half, and so much has been presented to friends in the city, and to the Solons of the Capitol.

Every way, this meeting has been a marked success.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Money was active and dearer at 7 per cent to 1-32 per day, closing at 7 currency to 7 coin.

Sterling was weak on the appearance of borrowed bills at 109½@109¾.

Gold was higher and more active on the heavy export engagement and large imports. The price rose from 113⅝@114¼, closing at 114⅛. Loans at 1@5 for carrying. Clearings, $51,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $261,000. The Treasury packed $2,000,000 for export to-morrow.

Imports of dry goods for the week, $4,368,593, and those of general merchandise are estimated at $6,200,000.

Governments were active, and ⅛@⅜ higher.

State bonds dull; Tennessees strong.

Stocks continue active, but very irregular. Prices were weak in early dealings, but afterwards firmer, with a recovery. The market again declined in the afternoon on the activity in money, but once more reacted and closed strong. The chief features of the day were Pacific Mail, which declined from 74⅛ to 72⅛, rose to 73½, fell to 72⅛, and closed at 73⅛@73⅜, and Erie, which fell from 64 to 63⅝, rose to 65½, fell to 64⅝, and closed at 65. New York Central fell from 106 to 105⅛. Lake Shore advanced to 95⅞, and closed at 95⅝. Ohios rose to 49½, and closed at 49⅛. Rock Island rose to 114⅛, and closed at 113⅞. Wabash touched 74⅛, and closed at 73⅞. Western Union fell to 83⅝, and closed at 84. Union Pacific fell to 35⅛, and closed at 35⅛. Harlem and St Joseph weak. St. Paul and Hartford & Erie were quiet and steady.

Sterling, 109⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	113⅛	10-40s	115
Coupons, '65	116⅜	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	New 5s	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	80⅛	North Carolinas, old	33⅛
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St Paul pfd	78⅛
W. U. Tel.	84	Wabash	73⅞
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	97⅛	Fort Wayne	92⅛
Wells Fargo	85⅛	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69⅛	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex.	78⅛	Chicago & Alton	113⅛
Pacific Mail	73⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	117
New York Central	105⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	49⅛
Erie	65	C., C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	78	C., B. & Q.	115⅛
Harlem	119	Lake Shore	95⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	38⅛
Michigan Central	109⅛	Illinois Central	118
Pittsburgh	90⅛	Union Pacific stocks	35⅛
Northwestern	83	Union Pacific bonds	85
Northwestern pfd	90⅛	Central Pacific	100
Rock Island	113⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	97⅛
N. J. Central	103⅛	B. H. & Erie	8⅛
St. Paul	53⅛		

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—BEEVES—The market opened dull at last week's closing prices, and not enough has yet been done to warrant a quotation. The Western trains were considerably behind time yesterday, in some cases stock trains being snow-bound, but to-day we have had no arrivals of any consequence. There is sufficient here, however, to meet the light demand, and there is a marked improvement in the quality of the offerings. New York and Eastern buyers attended to-day as usual, but Brighton had scarcely a representative here. In view of the unfavorable weather, for it has been snowing continuously all day, holders are firm in their prices, but New York buyers will not pay the prices asked. So far the purchases have been principally consigned to Rhode Island and Connecticut dealers, but the trade has been very slow. In the stock trains over-due to arrive to-morrow prices may fall, but failing in this, there is no more here than will be wanted to supply the demands of the trade.

MILCH COWS—Only 10 head have been received, and these have been sold at from $45.00 to $60.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply large, with a slight demand. The market is dull, with a full ¼c off last week's rates. The only sale reported is 77 Canada sheep and lambs, av 102 lbs, at 7c.

HOGS—Market dull; receipts, 228 car loads, nearly all of which was through stock.

HORSES—Market active and supply good. One black carriage mare was sold for $150.00; 1 bay worker, $225.00; 1 pair of good workers, $550.00; 1 roadster, $200.00. The company has enlarged the capacity of their stables in view of the increase in the horse trade here.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 5d@12s 7d; club, 12s 10d@13s 2d. Corn, 28s.

Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—5 p. m.—Wheat—Club, 12s 10d@13s; receipts for last three days, 20,000 qrs; 15,000 qrs being American. Corn—Receipts, 25,000 qrs; 7,500 qrs being American.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—2:10 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 4d; white, 12s 4d@12s 5d. Corn, 27s 9d@28s. Lard, 38s 9d.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 500,000 francs during the past week.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Rentes, 54 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 9⅝c; Orleans, 10⅛d. Sales, 8,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Sales for week: 64,000; export, 4,000; speculation, 3,000; stock, 445,000; American, 96,000. Receipts of week: 50,000; American, 33,000; actual export, 3,000; stock afloat, 328,000; American, 265,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat, average quality, 12s 4d@12s 6d; club, 12s 10d@13s; red spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; red winter, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 27s 9d@28s.

Pork, 62s; beef, 90s; short rib middles, 37s. Lard, 38s 9d.

Receipts of wheat for past three days, 20,000 quarters, of which 15,000 quarters were American. Receipts of corn for the past three days, 25,000; American, 8,000 quarters.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy and depressed.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Consols, money, 92⅛@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie, 50⅛.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,122, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,885, or 405 cars, against 523 cars the same time last week. Market slow. The severe snow-storm last night and this morning brought trade to a dead lock. Owners of cattle think the snow-blockade on the Western roads will prevent stock from arriving, and they can do better by holding over, unless they get an advance on yesterday's rates. Buyers, on the other hand, are afraid to purchase, lest the snow-blockade on the Eastern roads will prevent them from getting their stock through in time for the Albany market, and prefer that holders should feed the cattle until next week. There was a very slim attendance of buyers. Sales: 69 Ohio steers, 1,125@1,288 lbs, $5.30@5.75; 74 Indiana steers, 1,040@1,197 lbs, $4.75@5.60; 71 Cherokee steers, 964@1,287 lbs, $4.00@4.12½; 32 Texas steers, 1,246@1,294 lbs, $5.00@5.50; 20 Michigan steers, 1,000 lbs, $4.62½; 18 Indiana stockers, 989 lbs, $4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,200, making the total supply for the week thus far, 16,800, against 15,200 the same time last week. The market closed flat at ⅛c decline on all grades on last week's closing prices, and 14 loads remain unsold. Very few Canada sheep and lambs received. Canada sheep and lambs, $6.00@7.00; Western sheep, $5.00@6.50, with choice lots a shade higher. Sales: 486 Kentucky sheep, 86 lbs, $4.40; 1,830 Michigan sheep, 82@111 lbs, $5.12½@7.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,500, making the total supply for the week thus far, 21,800, against 33,800 the same time last week. The snow blockade prevented the usual receipts this morning, and there being only 20 car loads in the pens, these were soon gobbled up at a large advance. A derangement in the supply of water caused the hogs sold this morning to be weighed without water, which contributed to advance prices. Sales: 2,000 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 150@300 lbs, $4.50@4.65, heavy lots bringing the highest figures.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—CATTLE—The snow-storm of last night detained the trains, so that only 35 cars of cattle arrived, and they reached here too late for sales. They would have gone off rapidly in the morning at rather better rates than yesterday. Two cars Illinois, 8½ cwt, sold at 14c. Total this week, 8,150; against 7,425 last week. A full supply is anticipated for Monday.

SHEEP—Were late in to-day. There were 22 cars, completing 22,800 thus far this week, against 21,100 last week. Sales 2 cars coarse, 73 lbs, Indiana, at 7⅛c; car 93 lbs, 6⅛c; car 84 lbs, Ohio, 7c; car 102 lbs, 7⅛c; deck 100 lbs fine wool, 8c; car 95 lbs, Illinois, 7⅛c.

HOGS—To-day, including expected arrivals, 62 cars, making 44,400 thus far this week, against 46,000 the same time last week. There is an advance all round. Lives are worth 4⅞@5⅛c. One car Ohio, 154 lbs, sold at $4.95; heavy city dressed, 6⅛c; 250 lbs, 5⅞c; 200 lbs, 6⅛c; 160 lbs, 6⅛c; pigs, 7c. Western dressed, 6⅛@7c; 3 cars, 150 lbs, at 6c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The stormy weather which prevailed to-day had a depressing influence on business, and dulness pervaded every department. The market for cotton goods is unchanged and firm for all descriptions. Brown fine and standard sheetings are in good demand, and rolled jaconets are in request. Cassimeres and suitings are less active. Foreign goods are exceptionally quiet, except for clothing lines.

Evening Provision Board.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET AND WABASH AVENUE, Jan. 24.—Sales: 250 tcs lard, February, $7.42½; 1 car green hams, 20 lbs average, 6⅛c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 20⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active but firm, and shipping scarce and wanted; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.35@7.00; common to good extra, $7.30@7.90; good to choice, $8.00@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.75; Ohio, $7.45@10.65; St. Louis, $8.00@13.50. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal less active; yellow Western, $3.44@3.55c. Wheat weak; receipts, 11,000 bu; amber Western, $2.00; red Western, $1.95@1.98; prime white do, $2.20; No. 2 Chicago in store and afloat, $1.69@1.72. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts, 17,000 bu; old Western mixed afloat, 66⅛@67c; do in store, 64⅛@64⅜c; new mixed, 66@66⅛c; white, 67@67⅛c. Oats firmer and in fair demand; receipts, 12,000 bu; new mixed Western, 51@53c; black, 50@51⅛c; white, 53@55c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; ordinary to prime Rio, 17@20c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 68@72c. Rice steady; 8@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9@9⅛c; refined, 21⅛@21⅜c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 65⅛@66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; old mess, $13.50; prime mess, $14.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 5⅛c; middles firm; long and short clear for March, 7⅛c; short clear, spot, 8c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8⅛c; kettle, 8⅛c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Firm; 13@16c.

WHISKEY—Firmer and in good demand at 95@96c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.24⅛. Corn scarce; No. 2, 38c. Oats in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 26⅛c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 70c. Barley steady; No. 2, 66c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,600 brls; wheat, 300 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and weak. Wheat firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.76; No. 2, $1.70. Corn quiet at 45@46c. Oats steady.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Stronger; standard white in car lots, 18⅛@19c; small lots, 19⅛@20c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, but demand light. Wheat, steady; Western red, $1.95@1.96; amber, $2.00. Rye, steady, 90c. Corn, in limited demand; new yellow, 59@60c. Oats, dull; white, 49@52c; mixed, 46@47c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14⅛c; refined, 21⅛@22c.

WHISKEY—Steady, 93@94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet; choice white, $2.15@2.30; fair to prime, $1.83@2.10; Western red, $1.78@1.90; amber, $2.00@2.05. Corn, dull; mixed Western, 61⅛. Oats, quiet; Western mixed, 43@45c; white, 46@47c. Rye, firm, 95c@$1.00.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer, at 94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $8.25@8.50. Wheat firm at $1.75@1.80. Corn firm; No. 2, 40@41c. Rye quiet at 86@88c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

OILS—Linseed firm at 87@88c. Other oils unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard firm; steam, 7⅛c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4⅛c; clear rib, 6@6⅛c; clear, 6⅛@6⅜c. Bacon quiet and easier; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅛c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6c. Hams, 8⅛@9⅛c for medium to light.

HOGS—Steady at $4.25@4.50. Receipts, 5,200.

WHISKEY—Active at 87c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; extra white Michigan, $2.03; No. 1 do, $1.87; amber Michigan, $1.78; No. 1 red, $1.79; No. 2 do, $1.73. Corn firm; high mixed, 38⅛c, spot; 44c seller May. Oats active and higher at 34⅛c; Michigan, 35c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.80@5.00 dividing on 200 lbs.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat strong; No. 2 spring salable at $1.34, held at $1.35; No. 3 red fall, $1.86; No. 2, $2.00. Corn firm, No. 2 33c, east track; 42@43c in St. Louis elevator. Oats held above buyers' views; small sales: No. 2, 29c, on east track; 30⅛c in St. Louis elevator. Barley firm. Rye quiet; No. 2 70c, in elevator.

WHISKEY—Dull at 86c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm $12.50, generally held higher. Bulk meats active and higher; loose shoulders, at Quincy, 4c; buyer first half of February, 4⅛c, spot; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅛@6⅜c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 8c. Lard active and higher; kettle, up country, 7⅛c; prime steam, 7 3-8c, seller February; 7⅛c seller March, with 7⅛c bid at the close.

HOGS—Firm at $3.60@4.10; mostly $3.80@4.00. Receipts, 3,570.

CATTLE—Dull; common to choice cows and heifers, 13@14c; fair to choice steers, 4⅛@6c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and higher; extra, $2.00; No. 1, $1.76@1.77. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats, 36c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.85@4.90.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain market firm and strong. Wheat—Sales 2,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.67; car do at $1.58. Corn—Sales 3,300 bu No. 2 at 52c on track; 53c in elevator. Oats held at 40c. Barley dull.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; double, $7.25; treble, $8.00@9.00; family, $9.75@10.25. Corn dull and lower at 65c. Oats scarce at 50c.

BRAN—Dull and lower at $1.20.

HAY—Scarce and firmer; prime, $42.00; choice, $45.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—New firm at $14.00. Dry salted meats firm at 4⅛c, 7⅛c, and 7⅛c. Bacon quiet 7⅛c, 9c, and 9⅛c. Hams, 19⅛@16c. Lard scarce and firm at 8⅛@9⅛c; keg, 9⅛c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in fair demand; inferior, 5@6⅛c; common, 6⅛@7⅛c; fair to fully fair, 7⅛@9c; prime, 9⅛@9⅛c. Molasses in good demand; common, 40@50c; fair to choice, 55@67c.

WHISKEY—91c.

COTTON—Steady; sales 7,000 bales; ordinary, 18c; low middling, 18⅛c; middling, 19⅛c; middling Orleans, 19⅛c. Receipts, 8,645 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 3,169; Malaga, 1,000; coastwise, 2,155. Stock, 263,770 bales; week's sales, 45,000; receipts, net, 55,418; gross, 18,453. Exports to Great Britain, 12,260; continent, 5,426; coastwise, 8,259.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

During the next twenty days, will offer some Extraordinary Bargains in this Department. Having commenced the manufacture of Spring Goods, they will, in order to close the balance of Winter Stock, offer at prices much below the cost of manufacture. The stock still embraces some choice Garments in Rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Black and Colored Silk Suits, elegant designs Fabric Suits, Emb'd Polonaise, &c., &c. Ladies who intend purchasing this class of goods should examine at once, as this is undoubtedly the best opportunity ever offered in Chicago to buy this class of goods at REAL BARGAINS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

Madison and Market-sts, State and Twentieth-sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

Have removed their entire stocks from CANAL and MONROE-STS, to

121 & 123 STATE-ST.,

NEAR MADISON,

Where, with NEW STORE and FULL STOCK, they will be glad to see their friends. For next THIRTY DAYS we will offer great inducements to purchasers of

CARPETS, BEDDING, CURTAINS, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

THE ANDERSON

STEAM HEATING CO.

Office and Sample Rooms, 107 Lake-st,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Manufacturers and dealers in Steam Heating Apparatus and Supplies. Are prepared to put in promptly the justly celebrated Anderson BASE BURNER AUTOMATIC STEAM HOUSE HEATER, which, for economy and effective working, is unequaled.

We are prepared to do promptly the piping of buildings, and furnish ALL KINDS OF STEAM RADIATION including plain and ornamental pipe stand Radiator and coils of all sizes.

We would call special attention to our INDIRECT RADIATOR for the introduction of pure moderately heated air into the apartments to be heated.

We also keep on hand and put up at short notice Heaters for the DISTRIBUTION OF HOT WATER THROUGH HOTELS, BATH-HOUSES, LAUNDRIES, &c., &c. Small steamers for mechanical and cooking purposes always on hand for immediate delivery. Samples may be seen and all information obtained by calling at our office as above.

Orders for Castings solicited and promptly executed.

J. L. PLATT, President. JOHN ELLIS, Agent.
J. H. PIERCE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Jan. 23, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

B. F. Allen,
Wm. A. Stephens,
H. Blennerhassett.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

WILL DO

ANY Business that Bankers do on terms that safe Bankers do it

25 Pine Street, New York.

(Do no Stock Business)

Domestic Bankers.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted

In a Wholesale Grocery House, Chicago. Long established and fine trade. A good business man, with $30,000 to $50,000 cash capital, can find an opportunity seldom met with. Call on, or address, with references, JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Manager of Tappan, McKillop & Co.'s Mercantile Agency.

WANTED,

For Chicago and vicinity, an experienced canvasser for subscriptions and advertisements for a first-class New York Daily Commercial Journal. A liberal arrangement made with an acceptable party. Address, with references, JOURNAL, New York Post Office, Box 3,9?6.

Flour Barrel Staves and Heading.

We wish to buy for immediate delivery, No. 1 Flour Barrel Stock. Address, stating quantity, also price delivered in car lots on track, in Chicago.

GIBSON BROS.,
213 and 215 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MEMBERS OF THE

Mechanics', Manufacturers' and Builders' Exchange,

And all Master Mechanics and Artisans of the City of Chicago;

A meeting will be held at the Exchange Rooms, 133 La Salle-st., on Saturday, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organizing a corporation under the new charter ("The Mechanics' Exchange of Chicago"). It will be to the advantage of all persons interested in this line of business to be present at this meeting.

HON. JAMES CLARK,
President M. M. and B. Exchange.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

In the local money market matters were very quiet to-day. The snow-storm has put a partial embargo on transportation, business is dull, and likely to continue so for the rest of this week. The accumulation of hogs, cattle, and products here, obliges dealers to borrow of their bankers, and keeps money tight. A good many of the money lenders say money is tighter now than it was two weeks ago. In the open market money is to be had on collaterals at 12 per cent per annum, but it is difficult to sell even first-class business paper, though 1½ and 2 per cent per month are the rates at which such paper is quotable for such transactions as are made.

Exchange is quotable at 75c to 80c per $1,000 discount.

BANK LOANS AND CAPITAL.

A short time ago one of the National Banks of Boston loaned to a railroad company a sum equal to 10 per cent of the aggregate amount of the bank's capital and surplus. The Bank Examiner insisted that the National Currency act permitted no aid to any one individual or corporation in a greater amount than 10 per cent of the bank's capital, not including surplus, and obliged the bank to reduce its loan to the railroad company accordingly. The result of the discussion in this case was that Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, recently introduced a bill in Congress to enable National Banks to make loans to single individuals or single corporations to the extent of 10 per cent of capital and surplus. Mr. Hooper's bill also provides for obliging National Banks to make good, by assessment upon stockholders, any deficiency of capital, from any cause whatever. One purpose of the bill is to prevent banks from being organized except upon capital actually paid in. A recent case here in Chicago showed that the capital of a National Bank might be technically paid in, but not paid in good faith, being only paid in to be immediately drawn out again as soon as the Government had issued to the bank its quota of National Bank notes. The facility with which this kind of fraud has been practised has, it is believed, induced individuals to nominally organize National Banks when they had no intention of doing a regular banking business, simply for the profit on the circulation. One instance is known of an individual in a Massachusetts city who had the office of his "National Bank" in the third story of a cotton mill. He had no deposits, no loans, no accounts belonging to the bank, nothing but a safe in which he had an amount of greenbacks equal to 7½ per cent of the amount of his National Bank notes, and a memorandum of a similar amount due him from a bank in Boston. This skeleton of a bank enabled him to get about 15 per cent net per annum on the $110,000 or $112,000 invested in the bonds, without absorbing any of his time or attention in the management of the bank. Now let us suppose that some shrewd but impecunious financier, with a capital of say $35,000, borrows of some friend $90,000 more. With the aggregate $115,000 he buys $100,000 of bonds, deposits them with the Treasury, gets $90,000 of circulation back, pays off his debt, and continues to draw $6,000 in gold for interest on the bonds, making an annual income of $6,780 in currency, or at the rate of 20 per cent per annum on his $35,000 of capital invested. It is probable that this was the class of "banks" to which the Comptroller of the Currency referred to in his last report, when he asked for further legislation to enable him to promptly close up a certain class of National "Banks."

NEW BANKS.

A great bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, to be called the Spanish-American Bank, is about to be organized in New York City. The new institution is to be organized in the interest of the sugar and coffee trade and other cognate lines of trade out of which are constantly arising large transactions with Cuba and South America. *The American Grocer*, speaking of the probable business relations of the new bank, says: "The Spanish-American and Brazilian business is, if possible, more extensive and much more intertwined with the interests of our sugar refiners, our tanners, our iron masters, our machinists and tool manufacturers, than even the European trade we are carrying on, with the sole exception of our cotton export, and Spain comes in for a consideration in this latter respect also to the extent of no less than 150,000 to 200,000 bales annually."

A new State Bank is about to be organized in Buffalo with a capital of $200,000. Several prominent citizens and business houses are connected with the enterprise, and it is stated that Messrs. Jewett & Root have subscribed $100,000, Mr. George B. Gates $50,000, Mr. Gibson T. Williams $20,000, and the remaining sum is made up by well-known gentlemen.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '64	114⅜	115
5-20s of '65	116	116¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115⅛	115⅜
10-40s	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113⅛	113⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109¾-110¾
Gold Exchange	....	113¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	113¼	113¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Firday, Jan. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Sub-Lot 8 of Lot 158, and Sub-Lot 4 of Lots 162 and 163, all in Butterfield's Addition, with improvements, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $4,000.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $5,000.

Grove st, n e cor of Nineteenth st, Lot 4, dated Nov. 12, 1872; consideration, $9,500.

Lot 1, in Block 2, in Smith's n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Oct. 23, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

State st, 225 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 20, 1872; consideration, $22,500

Lot 9, in Block 8, in Monroe's Subdivision, in s ½ s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated Dec 30, 1872; consideration, $650.

N ½ of Lot 1 of Mason's Subdivision in same ¼ Sec, dated Dec. 30, 1872; consideration, $325.

Nebraska st, e of Loomis st, s f, 25x102 ft, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Winchester av, bet Tyler and Van Buren sts, w f, 24 x125 ft, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $1,560.

Winchester av, bet Tyler and Van Buren sts, w f, 24 x125 ft, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $1,560.

West Twenty-second st, 76½ ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x 126 6-10 ft, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $1,200.

Dania av, 100 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $450.

Dania av, 75 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 feet, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $450.

Lot 7, in Rawson's Block 17, School Section Addition, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 3, of Milliard & Decker's e ½, e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 45 and 46, in Block 15, Holstein, dated June 13, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

State st, n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x118 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $3,300.

Ruble st, s of Canalport av, w f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $1,900.

Von Horn st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $600.

Evans st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $800.

Hamlin av, 175 ft s of Fulton st, e f, 25x175 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,137.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Diversy av, 346 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 73x124 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $3,285.

Same as the above, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $3,285.

Lot 3 in Block 2 of Best's w 8 acres of Block 14 of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

South 50 ft of Lot 4 in Block 39, Hyde Park, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $4,300.

Lot 14 in Block 23 of Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $7,500.

Lots 44 to 48 in Block 2 of Travers' n w ¼ n w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated July 3, 1872; consideration, $2,250.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	852	3,939	4,668	1,800
Wheat, bu	6,190	9,720	6,344	700
Corn, bu	56,570	89,130	4,768	24,735
Oats, bu	18,170	16,580	25,225	12,595
Rye, bu	1,090	1,550	1,460	2,180
Barley, bu	700	5,920	4,344	2,253
Grass Seed, lbs	....	149,374	24,100	56,360
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	....	11,980	61,820	16,060
Cured Meats, lbs	21,630	186,160	916,050	1164,497
Beef, brls	....	130	....	....
Pork, brls	....	60	....	175
Lard, lbs	55,150	372,260	131,910	350,239
Tallow, lbs	1,900	28,530	....	....
Butter, lbs	12,620	38,324	8,400	6,000
Dressed Hogs, No.	2,305	3,779	2,947	1,545
Live Hogs, No.	6,295	14,236	2,181	2,971
Cattle, No.	552	3,312	209	1,289
Sheep, No.	484	2,834	267	180
Hides, lbs	76,973	172,710	44,500	75,080
Highwines, brls	100	263	400	197
Wool, lbs	....	69,620	12,220	139,110
Potatoes, bu	....	1,700	....	....
Lumber, m ft	183	547	263	474
Shingles, m	....	210	160	248
Lath, m	....	55	....	45
Salt, brls	150	....	120	1,494

This statement does not include receipts on the Northwestern, Rock Island, or Danville & Vincennes Railroads.

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,486 bu wheat, 1,110 bu corn, 281 bu oats, 480 bu rye, 2,042 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 48 cars wheat, 3 cars corn, 1 car oats, 2 cars barley. Total, 54 cars, or 21,000 bu.

These receipts are among the lightest known in ten years past. The snow-storm was the cause, as it blockaded the railroads so that receipts could not arrive on time.

Mr. Southworth, Secretary of our Lumber Exchange, gives the following as the stock of lumber, &c., on hand and for sale in the yards (110) of Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873:

Sawed pine lumber and timber, ft	321,943,232
Hewn pine timber, ft	650,000
Lath, pcs	27,751,520
Pickets, ft	706,039
Cedar posts, pcs	107,309
Sawed shingles, m	40,301

It has been suggested that the farmers may easily shut off the raising of grades of grain in this city, and reap the full benefit of the change for themselves, by simply paying a little more attention to the cleaning of grain at home. A great deal of the wheat that now inspects No. 3 in this city would inspect as No. 2 if it were not that it contains too much dirt for the higher grade. It is said that the surplus dirt could be removed at the farm for about 1c per bu, and the cost would be really much less than this, as the railroad companies charge just as much to carry a pound of dirt as a pound of wheat. But supposing that the real expense be 1c per bu. At the present time No. 2 spring wheat sells at a premium of 12c, and No. 2 barley at a premium of 13c, over No. 3. The difference averages a little less than this, usually 8@10c per bu. Here is an item that would add largely to the profits of the careful farmer, or materially diminish his losses.

The great cause of the inattention paid to the cleaning of grain on the farm, probably lies in the popular undestanding of the warehouse system of this city. Many people in the country have the idea that grain arriving here is pigged in with other grain of the same kind, without much regard to condition, and those who know better are well aware that our warehouse system is repressive in its tendency. A man owns a quantity of wheat which he thinks ought to be a little better than No. 2, but doubts his ability to clean it up to the next higher grade. So he *lets it down*, by admixture with inferior grades, or fails to clean it as well as he might, sending to market, which he thinks is *just* good enough to pass muster as No. 2. Perhaps he has been a little more lenient than the inspector will be, and his wheat is graded as No. 3, whereupon he feels aggrieved, but has no remedy.

Our system of handling grain in this city will never be just to the grain owner, till it gives him the opportunity of storing his grain separately, and selling it by sample, if he chooses to do so. The farmer would then find it to his interest to send his grain to market in the best possible condition, while the buyer would be able to choose his grain. At present a miller in this city may buy wheat that suits him, in the country, or even grow it himself, but he is not certain of being able to use that identical grain in this city. He must stand the chance of having his grain run in with that of several other parties, and taking out of elevator a mixture which may be worth several cents per bushel less than the lot which he owned in the country. Such injustice would not be tolerated outside of the grain trade; and we have a Board of Commissioners whose duty it is to see that such inquities be not practised.

It is questionable whether the appointment of an additional Board would remedy this and numerous other evils that now exist in our grain trade. The grain warehousing business has become almost inseparably mixed up with the railroads, and will probably so continue for many years longer. The railroads will only do their duty to the grain-handling public when they agree to deliver to any warehouse they can reach, free of extra charge, deliver grain free of charge if called for within a reasonable time, and have facilities for storing separately, in moderate quantities, such grain as is not taken away within that (reasonable) time. Separate storage is principally desirable in the case of wheat and barley, and arrangements for preserving the identity of particular parcels of these cereals, when desired, would require no very large addition to our present storage facilities.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet today, principally on account of the storm, which has put an embargo on the movement of produce, that is total though temporary. There was not much change in prices, as the same cause that prevented shipments, and retarded buying for shipment, also lessened our receipts; hence there was not much product offering. The general tendency was to firmness, and a slightly higher range prevailed in a majority of the markets, principally those which most minister to our home supply.

The grocery trade was reported dull, neither the local nor outside demands being very considerable. The lack of animation in the market is accounted for by the severe snow-storm, and the effect upon values was not appreciable, all the leading staples and most side goods being held with decided firmness. But a limited amount of trading was done in the dry goods market. Very few interior buyers were to be seen, and the orders by mail did not equal the expectations of dealers. In prices, no changes were noted, firmness still being a feature of the market for all staple seasonable fabrics. Butter was in light request only, and former prices were without change. Choice dairy continues scarce, and the market is kept bare at good prices. The cheese market is working a little firmer, and under a better demand fine goods would probably advance, as stocks of such are light, and an advance has recently been established at the East. Coal was in fair demand, but only a small number of orders were filled, the large quantity of snow covering the ground rendering it almost impossible to make deliveries. Prices remain firm. Canned goods and pickles were moving to a fair extent, at about previous rates, where they are firmly held. Hides and leather were in liberal request, and commanded full former rates. No change was noted in the pig iron, tobacco, and wood markets. Oils were quoted quiet, but were generally firm, carbon being the only exception.

Trade at the lumber yards was quiet, and prices remain the same as for the past eight weeks. Iron and steel were in moderate demand and firm. Building materials, metals, nails, &c., were quiet and unchanged. Furs were in fair request and firm. Wool and hops were quiet; a few orders are being received for wool, but the general market is quiet. Seeds were in light request and firm. Poultry was in moderate demand, and chickens are firm, owing to the limited supply. Game was quiet and steady. Eggs were higher on account of the meagre offerings. Green fruits were in light local demand.

Highwines were quiet and firm at the improvement noted yesterday, being quoted a shade firmer in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 88c per gallon, and the market closed strong with 88c bid.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, and active at an advance of 5c per 100 lbs on heavy, and 5@10c on light. The market opened very dull, shippers holding off in view of the storm; but a good inquiry sprung up later. Heavy sold at $4.55, and light at $4.80@4.85, chiefly at the outside. Sales were reported of 528 head at $4.85; 80 at $4.80; 109 at $4.75; 60 at $4.65; 698 at $4.62½; 120 at $4.60; 1,443 at $4.55; 100 head dividing on 200 lbs at $4.60@4.85; 73 do at $4.55@4.80. Total, 3,202 head.

Provisions were very quiet, and with little change. Hogs were reported firmer at the Stock Yards, which fact made holders of product firm in their views, while buyers were slow, as it is useless to attempt to move it at present. The cars that were loaded at the packing houses yesterday are snowed in to-day. Mess pork was dull and nominally about 5c per brl lower. Lard was in fair demand and a shade firmer for cash lots, but slow for future delivery. Meats were unchanged, except that green hams were again 1⅛c per lb higher, being in good demand for curing, with little offering. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.95@12.00; do seller February, $12.12@12.12½; do seller March, $12.25@12.30; do seller April, $12.45@12.50; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.25@9.50. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.37½@7.40; do seller February, $7.45@7.50; do seller March, $7.62½@7.65; do seller April, $7.75@7.80. Green hams at 8c for 16-lb averages, and 7⅝c for 16-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; dorough sides, 5⅛@5⅜c; do short ribs, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5⅞c; dry salted meats quotable at 4c for shoulders; 5⅞@6c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4⅛c. English meats for delivery in January, 6c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅜c for short clear; 8½@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅛c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5⅛@6⅜c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, seller April, at $12.45; 250 tcs lard at $7.42½; 2,100 tcs do at $7.40; 250 tcs do, seller March, at $7.65; 250 boxes short ribs, seller February, at 6⅛c; 250 boxes long clear, seller February, at 6⅛c; 40 boxes untrimmed do at 6c; 1,000 boxes short clear, seller February, at 6⅜c; 500 boxes long and short clear, seller February, at 6⅛c; 1,500 pcs and 20,000 lbs green hams (16-lbs) at 8c; 20,000 lbs do (17-lbs) at 7¾c; 100,000 lbs do (18-lbs) at 7⅛c; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams (15-lbs), seller February, at 9⅛c.

Flour was very quiet, but firm. Shippers held back, as they did not know when they might be able to send the property away, if purchased; and the inquiry was also light on local account, as even dray horses are not proof against a couple of feet of snow. Holders offered little, as stocks are small. Bran was 50c per ton higher. Sales were reported of 79 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 200 brls spring extras (Oriental) at $7.00; 50 brls do (Jasper) at $7.00; 25 brls do (Sterling) at $6.75; 100 brls do (Black Hawk) at $6.50; 37 brls superfines at $4.75; 67 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls rye at $4.60; 25 brls buckwheat at $7.50; 20 brls do at $7.00; 40 brls at $6.87½. Total, 743 brls. Also 19 tons bran at $12.00 on track.

Wheat was moderately active, and irregular, averaging a shade better than yesterday, and about ⅛c higher than at the close last evening. The private telegrams quoted Liverpool as being somewhat firmer; while New York was inactive, and closed easier. Our receipts were small; but it was very well understood that that was only a temporary matter, as the receipts kept back to-day will swell those of some succeeding day. The storm will probably cause a material reduction in receipts for several days to come, as it appears to have extended over a large area of Western country; but we have plenty here to serve us till the roads are open, and shall have plenty of arrivals after that, as there are large quantities of wheat lying back on which advances have already been made by Chicago commission men. A consideration of this fact seems to have caused a recession from the early strength due to the storm, and made our market weak in the latter half of the session. There was no shipping demand, and the car lot department was very thinly attended. Seller February opened at $1.25⅛, advanced to $1.25⅜, receded to $1.25⅛, rose to $1.26⅛, fell back to $1.25⅛, and closed at $1.25¼. Seller March sold at $1.27⅝@1.28⅛, closing at the inside. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.24½@1.25, closing at $1.24½. No. 1 spring was nominal. No. 3 spring was dull at $1.12@1.12½, and respected do at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 spring, (A., D. & C.) at $1.25½; 57,800 bu do at $1.25; 11,600 bu do at $1.24¾; 3,200 bu do at $1.24½; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 1,200 bu do at $1.11¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.11½; 1,200 bu rejected spring at $1.00. Total, 79,000 bu.

Corn was moderately active and weak, averaging a shade higher than yesterday. The market opened strong, in consequence of the storm, the receipts being light—only 3 cars were inspected in this morning. But, as there was no shipping demand, this made no real difference, and the option buyers gradually fell back, and holders were obliged to press sales toward the close in order to dispose of their property. The best demand was for the summer options, which were relatively strong in consequence. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30⅝@31⅛c, and seller February at 31⅛@31⅜c, both closing with buyers at ⅛c under inside prices. Seller March sold at 31⅝@32⅛c; seller April at 32⅛@32⅝c; seller May at 35⅞@36⅛c, and seller June at 37⅛@37⅜c, the two last closing at ⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 67,400 bu do at 31c; 34,000 bu do at 30⅞c; 800 bu rejected at 27⅛c; 8,800 bu do at 27⅛c; 2,400 bu ear at 34c delivered. Total, 123,400 bu.

Oats were rather less active, but quite firm at yesterday's quotations, till near the close, when the market became dull and rather heavy. Seller the month sold at 25⅝@25⅛c; the last sale of car lots was at 25⅝c, but seller the month would not bring over 25⅛c at the close. Seller February was quoted at 25⅝@25⅛c, seller March at 26⅛@26⅛c, seller April at 26⅞@27c, and seller May at 30c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 25⅝c; 600 bu do at 25⅝c; 9,800 bu do at 25⅛c; 3,600 bu do at 25⅛c; 3,000 bu rejected at 22⅝c; 600 bu do at 22⅛c. Total, 18,200 bu.

Rye was rather more active, and steady at yesterday's range, the offerings being very light. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 (strictly fresh receipts) at 68⅛c; 800 bu do at 68c; 400 bu, by sample, at 72c; and 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 2,000 bu.

Barley was quiet and irregular. No. 2 was 1@2c higher, with a fair demand for options all through the session. It closed firm at 77c cash. Seller February sold at 77c; and seller March at 79@79⅛c. No. 3 was dull and easier, selling at 60c. Rejected was also weak, and 1@2c lower. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 77⅛c; 2,000 bu do at 77c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 60c; 400 bu rejected at 51c; 1,200 bu do at 50⅛c; 400 bu by sample at $1.00; 400 bu do at 87⅛c; 2,000 bu at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu at 70c; 400 bu at 65c all on track; 400 bu at 85c delivered. Total, 10,400 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon was moderately active and steady. No. 2 spring sold at $1.25⅛@1.25⅜ seller February, and $1.27⅝@1.27⅞ seller March. Corn was moderately active and a shade firmer, selling at 31c seller the month, and 31⅛@31⅛c seller February, the latter closing at 31⅛c. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

ALCOHOL—Was in light request, and steady at $1.76@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—A few orders are being received for the better grades, which are in moderate supply and firm. For other grades the demand is very light. Prices are unchanged. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6⅛@7c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—Only a small amount of trading was done in this staple to-day, the inquiry being mainly restricted to to small lots to meet the immediate wants of the local retail trade, and to fill a few Eastern orders. Prices, however, were firm, as receipts were light, and bid fair to continue so for some days to come. We quote: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 22@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—Very little improvement is as yet noticeable in the demand for goods coming under this head, but dealers are looking for an early revival of trade, and as stocks are moderate and the market of the raw material continues firm, there is no disposition to increase sales at the sacrifice of prices. We repeat our quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request among local dealers. The supply is light, and prices are strong for prime grades. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.65; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were very dull. We nominally quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $35.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hinsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.90	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
36x60 to 40x60		40.00

CHEESE—Orders seem to be arriving more freely, but there was very little doing to-day in the way of shipments, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Prices were quoted firm for fine goods, but weak and variable for low grades. We repeat our list: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Continues in fair demand, with prices steady and firm. Few orders were filled to-day, the heavy fall of snow interfering with deliveries. We quote: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—In this market there was no change to note. The following prices were fully sustained:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 3 lb	$3.85@ 3.65
Peaches, 2 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.) qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@ 4.00

COOPERAGE—Met with a fair inquiry at the following prices: Pork barrels, 1.35; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ₩ m. Sales include 1 car pork barrels at $1.25; 2 crrs tierces at $1.70.

EGGS—Met with a fair inquiry from the local trade. Fresh are scarce and firm, and dealers are asking 30@32c, the latter for guaranteed. Pickled are quoted firm at 22@25c. Sales include 400 doz at 32c; 22 cases at 31c; 200 doz at 30c; 150 doz pickled at 26c; 25 brls at 28c; 300 doz at 24c; 15 cases at 23c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request. The receipts are light, but there is an adequate supply on hand. We again quote: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@35c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A liberal number of orders were received and filled, and the market was again reported in a satisfactory condition. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No improvement was visible in the general features of this market. Trade continues sluggish, and for most articles in the list there is a disposition to shade the quoted prices when, by so doing, sales can be effected. Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 5½@6c; Michigan, 5½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 21@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—Were in fair demand, and firm. The receipts continue moderate. Prices are without essential change. Quotations for Illinois and Iowa furs range as follows: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.00; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.00; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 10@75c; kit do, 10@30c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.50; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, 10@75c; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@10.00; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; winter, do, 17@20c; kitten, 4@6c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 5@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@30c; do dressed, 75c@1.50; beaver, ₩ lb, $1.00@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a light local demand for apples; other fruit were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Apples at $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.50 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $6.00; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $7.00@8.00 per box.

GAME—Was in light demand. Prices were without material change. We note sales of 48 doz prairie chickens at $3.00; 9 doz quail at $1.25; 16 doz do at $1.15; 20 doz rabbits at 75c.

GROCERIES—Business in this deptriment was dull. The severe snow storm of yesterday and to-day has temporarily checked the demand, and scarcely enough was doing in the way of sales to establish reliable quotations. The present feeling seemed firm, notably so for coffees, rice, and refined sugars. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@24½c; choice do, 23½@23⅞c; prime Rio, 23@23½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 23½@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 23½@23½c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12½c; do No. 2, 12½@12½c; B, 12@12½c; extra C, 11⅞@12c; C, No. 2, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10½@11c; do fair, 9½@10½c; do common, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 23½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 5¾@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HIDES—In the hide market there was not a single new feature. Steady activity characterizes the demand, and the daily arrivals are readily absorbed at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 23c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. Strictly choice comb, in small cases, is scarce and salable at 28@30c. Other grades and strained are in ample supply and dull. We quote: Choice white comb at 28@32c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@18c.

HOPS—The market was quiet and firm, owing to the moderate supply. We again quote: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 45@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers report an improved demand for these materials. Orders are coming in rather more freely from the country, and the market is firm at the quotations:

Flat iron	4	8-10@ 5		rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Lght bands	6	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6½	@ 7½		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½		rates
Russia iron		20c		₩ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		₩ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		₩ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		₩ lb
American tool steel	17	@18c		₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		₩ lb

LEATHER—Under this head there was nothing new to note. Business was somewhat interrupted by the snow storm, but the aggregate of sales made a fair showing, and considerably exceeded the expectations of dealers. Prices remain firm as given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.30

LUMBER—Trade at the yards is very quiet. Values rule steady as given below:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	27.00@29.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade remains quiet, and prices are again quotable as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in light demand and steady at the quotations: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Remain dull and nominal, as follows:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00 @5.25
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—The market for carbon oil was again weak and unsettled, and an inside quotation was added. Turpentine was firm at a slight advance. Linseed, lard, and other oils ruled steady and firm. We now quote: Carbon, 22½@23c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 75c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—This market was inactive. The quotations given below are little better than nominal.

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—A good demand exists for chickens, with hardly enough offerings, and the receipts this morning were light, owing to the storm. They are quotable firm at $3.00@4.50. Turkeys were in moderate supply and request, and quotable steady at 10@12½c; geese, $6.00@10.00; ducks $3.50@4.25. Sales include 1,400 lbs turkeys at 12½c; 1,200 lbs do at 12c; 850 lbs at 10@11c; 28 doz chickens at $4.50; 62 doz at $4.00@4.25; 11 doz at $3.50; 19 doz ducks at $4.25; 6 doz do at $3.50; 10 doz geese at $10.00; 4 doz do at $6.00@9.00.

POTATOES—Were in moderate demand at 75@85c for small lots from store; car lots are quotable at 65@70c.

SALT—Was in moderate request. Price were without alteration, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary course, $2.40; course Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $2.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	.40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	.57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	.64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	.57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	.64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	.80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	.80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Were quiet and firm; only a light order demand prevailed, and the offerings were rather light. Timothy is held firmly at $3.00@3.50, the latter price for round lots of prime. Choice was firm at $3.10@3.40 for common to choice seed. Flax sold at $1.70, and prime Hungarian at $1.10. Sales were reported of 60 bags prime timothy at $3.42½; 44 bags at $3.37½; 14 bags at $3.30; 78 bags fair clover at $5.25; 16 bags at $5.10; 9 bags flax at $1.70; 19 bags prime Hungarian at $1.10.

TEAS—Remain firm at former quotations. We repeat our list: Hyson, 50@55c; good common to fair, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—In this market a moderate amount of trading was done at the following prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Was dull at former rates: Beech $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.50, delivered.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand, previous prices being sustained. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS—There was no particular change. The amount of business transacted is still light, although a gradual improvement is noticeable. Prices are without important change. We repeat: Two-hoop pails, $2.40@2.50; three-hoop do, $2.65@2.75; dairy, $4.75@5.00; horse-buckets, flush bottoms, $4.50@5.00; extra cheese tubs, three-hoop, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, three-hoop, $11.00@11.50; No. 1 tubs, two-hoop, $9.50@10.00; No. 3 tubs, two-hoop, $9.00; nest tubs, three in nest, $2.65; nest keelers, five in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, $3.75@5.00; peck measures, $3.00@3.75; churns, No. 1, 22-inch, $11.00; churns, No. 2, 20-inch, $10.00; churns, No. 3, 18-inch, $9.00; churns, No. 4, 16-inch, $8.00; headed clothes pins, $1.25; zinc washboard, solid back, $2.50@2.75; barrel covers, $2.00; nest buckets, or Kannakins, three in nest, $2.50@3.00; butter tub oak, three in nest, $1.65; butter tubs, oak, two in nest, $1.25; broom handles, per 1,000, $14.00@16.00; fish kits, 30c; No. 1 hurl brooms, $2.50@3.00; No. 5 hurl do, $2.25@2.50; common brooms, $2.00@2.15.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were active and firm. We continue to quote:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston and New England	.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80		45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.35		
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.69		
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50		
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70		
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,116	23,667	990
Tuesday	1,625	23,021	2,168
Wednesday	2,628	22,722	484
Thursday	522	6,295	500
Friday	1,000	10,000	500
Total	7,921	85,705	4,642

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,575	4,587	1,528
Tuesday	859	5,283	1,488
Wednesday	1,402	3,825	267
Thursday	269	1,281	....
Total	4,105	14,976	3,283

CATTLE—It was a very quiet day at the yards. Only a few trains arrived, and the supply of stock was extremely light, but there was a slim attendance of buyers, and the offerings proved more than sufficient to satisfy the demand. The uncertainty of getting the stock through to East if purchased, kept shippers from operating, and sales were mostly in favor of local butchers. Values were nominally unchanged, though rather in buyers' favor. Light receipts are anticipated during the next half dozen days, and, should the impediment to travel over the roads running eastward from here be removed, it is not improbable that a higher range of prices will be established. The following quotations are, for the present, nominal:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas Northern sum mered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The number of hogs received to-day fell far short of the demand (which was active on packing account), and prices were firm at the advance gained yesterday. The arrivals during the forenoon amounted to only about 6,000, or a little more than one-quarter the number reported due. These were picked up as fast as unloaded from the cars at $3.75@3.85 for common; at $3.90@3.95 for medium to good, and $4.00@4.10 for choice to extra. The arrivals by later trains were disposed of at substantially the same range of prices. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	250	$4.00	61	219	$4.00	21	195	$4.00
48	260	3.90	14	305	3.90	53	209	3.90
57	259	3.90	107	254	4.05	31	289	4.00
70	150	3.80	34	219	3.90	44	299	3.90
39	228	4.00	28	298	4.05			

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The market is very firm this week, and buyers are more active than usual. The delivery has been light and almost wholly confined to ends of dairies. The farm lots are mostly inferior, bearing the marks of the skimmer which in many cases has been plied in a reckless manner and without regard to the palates of the consumers. Of course such things go low, from 8 to 10c being the ruling price, according to quality. One good meaty farm dairy sold quickly at 14c, which is fully ½c more than was offered for the same cheese last week.

Nearly everything offered from factories was composed of smaller lots, "Ends" more or less skimmed then went at 13c to 13½c. The Freeman & Bethel sold at these figures, but when any line of goods run back to grass-make a much better price is offered. We hear of 15c being paid for good meaty things dating back to October make. The market has an upward tendency, and the impression is that stocks are going out at good living prices. Dairymen generally feel hopeful in regard to prospects of the make, and are calculating on brisk sales and good prices in the spring.

Butter comes forward of various qualities, but anything good sells quickly at 30c. The delivery was rather light this week.

We continue to hear of more abortions in the herds, but in other respects cows appear to be wintering well. There was snow and high winds during the early part of the week, and the winter so far has been a snug one.

FOR SALE.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale its Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the mill, the farm, and the fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear lakes and running streams,—in a Healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.

GRAIN can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4 to $8 per acre; further away, $2.50 to $4 per acre. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the new law (March, 1872), get 160 acres Free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children Carried Free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 12 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.

D. A. GAGE, President.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, JR., Secretary.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:15 p. m.

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	* 10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:10 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:10 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:10 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 11:00 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:20 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati.

The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	* 10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 10:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	† 10:30 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	∥ 11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	* 10:10 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	* 10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	† 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§ 10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

VINEGAR MAKERS.

Wanted, a man understanding the manufacture of vinegar from grain, malt, and molasses, to act as foreman. A good salary paid. Address W. H. ARIS, P. O. Box 3436, St. Louis, Mo.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

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THE LAW COURTS.

An Instance of the Uncertainties of Land Sales.

New Responsibilities for the Proprietors of Elevators.

Effects of the Fire Upon a North Side Planing Mill.

Commercial Adversities---A Grain Dealer Who Is Not to Be Found.

THE UNCERTAINTIES OF LAND SALES.

An instance of the dangers surrounding every action of persons in an insolvent condition, and the uncertainty of everything in connection with their estate, is afforded in the matter of Henry Koeber. This person owned a piece of land, described as the east nineteen and a half feet of Lot 45, Block 65 of School Section Addition, with buildings thereon, and the south half of Sub-lots 14 and 15, of Samuel B. Chase's Subdivision of Lots 1, 2, 13, and 14, Block 52, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 39, 14. He had given judgment notes, secured on this land, to one Henry Habech, who obtained judgment against the now bankrupt debtor, on July 10 last, for $1,590.50, and on July 17 last for $525, on which judgment the Sheriff levied on the above property, and sold it, the creditor purchasing it for the amount of the debt, with costs, or a total of $2,188.36. As soon as the Assignee got hold of the papers in the estate, and discovered this transaction (and probably acting upon further information than here is shown), petitioned the Court for relief against Habech, to which Habech yesterday replied, narrating the circumstances under which the notes had been given, insisting on his valid lien on the aforesaid real estate, affirming that he had never had any understanding of any kind with the debtor, that the debt was of a bona-fide character, and that should the Court upset the sale, he had still a valid lien on the real estate for the amount of the judgment and costs.

ELEVATORS AND HORSES.

A case of much general interest was tried before Judge Rogers yesterday, namely, Fisher v. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, and J. & E. Buckingham, elevator owners, for the recovery of the value of a team of horses that were drowned in the Chicago River. The plaintiff made out a case to the effect that he had grain stored in the elevator referred to, and that, when the team was standing there, waiting, an engine, belonging to the Company, whistled, and frightened the animals, and, there being nothing provided to secure them against running away, they dashed into the water, and were drowned. The jury was asked for special findings as to whether there was a hitching post or ring at the elevator for the use of animals coming there on the business of persons storing grain there, and whether there was a post supporting a stairway to the northwest corner of the elevator, to which the animals might be attached, if the owners so desired, and in both instances they were divided. The Court instructed the jury that persons keeping a public warehouse were bound to make a safe approach for those having grain in the warehouse whose business required such accommodation, and a reasonably safe passage-way. A verdict was returned against the Buckinghams for $850, and not guilty as to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and a motion for a new trial was entered.

B BURNT-OUT PLANING MILL.

The firm of Goodwillie, Livingstons & Co. yesterday filed a petition for their adjudication as bankrupts. The firm's debts include the following sums over $500:

J. Liebenshine, furniture dealer, Chicago, $1,600 for money borrowed, note September, 1871.

Hatch, Holbrook & Co., hardwood lumber merchants, Chicago, $1,941.93 for note on lumber account.

J. Hamlet, planing mill dealer, New York, $1,000, money borrowed, note, September, 1871.

Rice & Thompson, picture-frame dealers, Chicago, $1,000 for money borrowed, note, September, 1871.

White & Hafner, lumber dealers, Chicago, $958.81, notes for lumber, September, 1871.

D. Schofield, type founder, Chicago, $6,164.23, money advanced from time to time to carry on business, to May, 1871.

J. White, lumber dealer, Chicago, notes for lumber August, 1872.

Peter M. Livingston, locking-glass manufacturer, Chicago, $2,374.79, a claim on open account for money loaned to the firm by Livingston individually up to August, 1871, which he claims should be allowed to his individual estate.

The total debts are under $20,000, and the assets under $7,500, including $2,560 in small uncollected accounts; a note of $2,050 given to James Goodwillie by David Goodwillie in November, 1, 71, due one year after date, bearing 8 per cent interest, extended to July, 1873, by indorsement; a note of $3,000, from same to same, dated December 1, 1871, for payable thirty days after demand, bearing interest at 7 per cent, extended to August, 1873, on which notes $663.25 have been paid on account, and some small items of property.

The partners' individual estates are infinitesimally small. James Goodwillie affirms that he owes no debts, and owns no real or personal estate except such as is exempt under the Bankrupt law, consisting of household furniture, valued at $257.35.

Peter M. Livingston owes $6,400 to the David Schofield aforesaid, $900 to the German National Bank, and about $2,500 in smaller amounts. His individual assets do not amount to $3,500, of which $936 is due from J. Liebenstein & Co., creditors of the bankrupt firm, and $2,374.59 from the firm itself.

Louis Schofield owes no debts, and his assets consist of one gold watch, $80, kitchen furniture, $60, and clothing for self and family, $50.

MISSING GRAIN DEALER.

The distress warrant may be termed the stormy petrel of bankruptcy, the sure harbinger of a petition to the Honorable Court for adjudication. But a few days back this column recorded the distraint of that part of No. 65 West Lake street in which Franklin S. Kellogg carried on business as a dealer in seeds, for $1,000 rent, at the instance of John V. Lemoyne. Yesterday the inevitable petition was filed by Younglove, Massey & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, creditors on a note for $317, who assert as sets of bankruptcy the aforesaid taking of the debtor's property in legal process as well as the giving of a chattel mortgage to one Susan T. Foreman, at a time when he is now believed to have been in a state of insolvency, under which the mortgagee has already seized a large portion of the mortgagor's stock and fixtures. The petitioners also allege that the debtor is not to be found, having left the city, some six weeks ago, for the State of Connecticut, where he now is, that his store is in charge of a salesman, who is very reticent as to the affairs of his employer, but who has felt constrained to confess that he has been latterly engaged in the business of collecting all outstanding debts and remitting the amounts to Kellogg, instead of retaining them to pay creditors with. The petitioners, naturally fearing that, between the $1,000 rent seized, the chattel mortgage occupation, and the rapid realization of assets by the salesman, nothing may be left; and they pray the Court, in addition to the usual rule to show cause, to issue a writ of injunction restraining the further intermeddling with the estate by existing or future legal processes until further action of the Court, all of which was done, the course prayed being all the more urgent, as the stock seized under the Foreman mortgage was advertised for sale to-day.

COMMERCIAL ADVERSITIES.

As a man whose unsettled debts go back so far as 1866, and whose business assets are represented by one shop stove, two dozen boxes of soap, eight-em empty boxes, and nine kettles, Mr. Jonathan Wainwright, of Wankegan, Lake County, cannot be cited as a sample of brilliant commercial success. Mr. Wainwright, after living on hope and one hymn book, one "Robinson Crusoe," one Napoleon's "Cæsar," one "Livingstone's Travels," a set of charts, a few miscellaneous books, six large engravings, eight other pictures, a quantity of household furniture, and necessary clothing, has simmered down into bankruptcy. Mr. Wainwright's business, never prosperous alone he came out of a railroad contract that netted him just $4,000 of debt, which is as much a debt to-day as the day it finished accumulating,—seems to have gone on decreasing steadily until the 23d instant, when it reached the low ebb of $75, which, all other investments proving illusory, he determined o speculate in a bankruptcy petition.

A GRAIN-DEALER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Dorr J. Lynch, of Elgin, grain-dealer, yesterday petitioned the Court for adjudication. His assets consist of $100, willed to him by his sister, lately deceased, the $75 with which he paid his fees for initiation into the mysteries of the Bankrupt law, some small uncollected accounts, a claim for $2,195 against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, for grain lost by fire, personal property, including furniture and wearing apparel, under $400, lots in W. C. Kimball's addition to Elgin, $7,000, mortgaged for $5,000 and $900; live and dead stock in trade, mortgaged to full value to O. P. Chisholm, unmortgaged dead stock valued at over $300, and land and lots valued at $4,350, mortgaged at $2,800; and policies of insurance amounting to $7,000, mortgaged to about $5,000. His creditors include all classes of people, chiefly farmers and bankers, most of them Elgin people. O'Connor & Lally, of Chicago, are creditors for $1,800, for judgment obtained in the Cook County Circuit Court; the First National Bank of Elgin for $800 on judgment notes; City of Elgin, $400 for taxes, and William P. Lynch, $1,200 for money loaned, making a total of liabilities, outside of mortgages, of less than $10,000.

GENERAL NOTES.

Nellie Port's claim to be admitted to probate as the widow of Silas W. Port, the particulars of which claim was published rather fully in this column when it came up in the County Court, some time ago, was yesterday continued. When all the arguments are ended, Judge Farwell will take the matter under advisement, so as to hunt up the authorities.

Some items of more than usual interest, but which are hardly worth extending here, will be found among the new suits, including a *habeas corpus* case, on the ground that the prisoner has been committed by a J. P., who has no jurisdiction; a $10,000 trover suit; several divorce bills, mechanics' liens, and so forth.

As an instance of the importance of the various banks of the county of relief against the collection of taxes on their stock, it may be mentioned that the Chicago city tax on the stock of the Commercial National Bank, respecting which a bill for injunction was yesterday filed, amounts to the handsome item of $7,500.

With respect to the liquor cases before the Criminal Court, motions for new trials were argued, yesterday, on the ground of the parties not being indicted for selling liquor "knowing the persons to be drunkards." The motions were taken under advisement.

The appraisers of the estate of Solomon Rothschild et al., yesterday returned the value of the stock at $2,750, fixtures at $300, and lease at the amount of rent due on it.

On Monday, Judge Porter will call 98, and 102 to 122, inclusive. He will not sit to-day. Judge Rogers will on Monday call 49, 50, 55 to 60, inclusive.

The following defaults and judgments were entered against the Great Western Telegraph Company yesterday: In favor of J. C. Hilton, $7,869.90, and Commercial National Bank, $1,928.06.

The third general meeting of creditors of the bankrupt Merchants' Insurance Company will take place, bar accident to the service of summons convening it, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The re-examination of Carlisle Norwood, Receiver of the Lorillard Insurance Company of New York, as to the claim of that Company against the Republic Insurance Company of Chicago, will take place on Monday next at 10 a. m.

The cause, *Bragg* v. *Elliott*, reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was yesterday further argued before Judge Gary, and taken under advisement.

Judge Blodgett and Judge Williams were both snow-bound, yesterday, and consequently no business was transacted in either Court.

Provisional Assignee R. E. Jenkins was yesterday chosen Assignee of the estate of Malone & Kennedy, a not every-day proof of confidence.

A boy named Bishoff was yesterday tried for larceny of a trunk, but it being proved that he was drunk at the time of the alleged offence, he was discharged.

Kate Jones was yesterday sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary for stealing money from the person of a prisoner in the Armory.

Shaw and Howell, the confidence operators, will have their trial on Monday—if Boyce can get her innings in time.

Mary A. Buler was divorced from her husband Cyrus, on her own petition, by Judge Gary, yesterday.

A denial of bankruptcy was yesterday filed in the estate of a Willis Paine.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Commercial National Bank of Chicago *v.* City of Chicago and George Von Bollen, Collector; bill to restrain the collection of taxes on bank stock.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,633—Strauss, for use, &c., *v.* Peterkin; appeal. 5,634—John Macomb *v.* Michael B. Bailey; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,635—Frank Stautner *v.* Ely, Heilman, et al., mechanic's lien, $5,000—Hunt *v.* Barbara; appeal. 5,637—Rodney M. Whipple *v.* Harman Lowdy; trover, $10,000. 5,638—Barbier *v.* Lewis; appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,083—G. H. C. Williams & Co. *v.* W. B. Thompson; assumpsit $500. 42,084—Manufacturers' National Bank *v.* W. D. & H. J. Pahlman; assumpsit, $2,500. 42,085—John C. Haines *v.* Oliver S. Goss and R. M. Graves; confession of judgment, $3,083.33. 42,086—Charles Burdick's assumpsit, $700. 42,087—Winnifred Jane O'Neil *v.* Patrick Brady; assumpsit, $1,200. 42,088—Judd *v.* Martha Esmay; divorce. 42,089—Nels Nelson, *v.* Richard's Iron Works; assumpsit, $700. 42,090—Clark & Gowan, partners, *v.* Andrew & Hall, partner; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,091—John F. Chubb & Co. *v.* Rogers Fowler and John C. Maxwell; assumpsit, $500. 42,092—H. Dudington, Dan. Wells, Jr., & A. G. Vanschaick, and Robert Stephenson *v.* Joseph Becker; assumpsit, $200. 42,093—Sanger & Taylor, Cooper, Wm. Hahne, John H. Bartels, and Wm. Bartels; assumpsit, $500. 42,094—Walter McGregor *v.* P. W. Talbert; assumpsit, $500. 42,095—Joseph Mann *v.* George Frederich; petition for mechanics' lien. 42,096—H. C. Underwood, for use of Joshua Halleck and Joel Lull *v.* Paulina Ulrick and Stephen Keogh; debt and damages, $300. 42,097—W. S. Bogle *v.* J. B. Rowell; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,098—Hirsh *v.* Heard; Wait & Co.; appeal. 42,099—Foster *v.* Golsen; appeal. 42,100—Clara Clara Benjamin and husband *v.* George C. Campbell, J. O. Glover, and Saml. B. Horen; foreclosure of a mortgage to secure a note of $6,000. 42,101—Petition for writ of habeas corpus by Charles Norman, committed on writ of a Justice of the Peace to the county jail for bastardy. 42,102—William McGregor and William Porter *v.* Maria E. Hilliard; assumpsit, $15,000. 42,103—Platt & Boyd *v.* Boyd, Smith & Co.; assumpsit, $5,000. 42,104—Clarkson & Van Schaack *v.* White & Payne, 45—Congress street, Boston, Mass.; attachment for $1,30,50 for professional services and expenditure. 42,105—F. Allen and M. A. Bartlett *v.* F. Dyckmus and M. S. Mirwin; petition for mechanic's lien on No. 205 South Paulina street. 42,106—Lucy A. Norton *v.* Charles L. Norton; petition for sale of land. 42,107—H. A. Hogan *v.* Caroline Dewreil and Baldwin Davis; petition for mechanic's lien.

Does Breeding Short-Horns Pay?

Lexington (Ky). Observer and Reporter.

We doubt whether there is any species of breeding that pays so well as that of raising fashionable short-horn cattle. We have here, in a country admirably adapted for them, animals which have been brought here from England, purchased there at almost fabulous prices, and brought here at an equally great expense.

The question arises, Does it pay to bring these cattle here? Let us take an instance: Louis the Fifteenth, sold by Jerry Duncan to Wm. Richardson of this county, for $700, several years ago. The price was then considered exorbitant. But let us look at the result. Mr. Richardson has sold two of her produce at one time for $1,750. Her first calf was a bull, and, not admiring him, Mr. Richardson made a bullock of him and sold him for $115, and would not to-day take $5,000 for what is left of her produce. What she may produce in the future, of course, time alone will show.

Take another instance: Mr. Richardson bought at public sale Phœbe Taylor, for $400. He resold her to Mr. Kissenger, of Missouri, for $2,000, and that gentleman sold her first calf for $800.

Let us take still another: Loudon Duchess 2d, a beautiful prize animal, the property of William Warfield. Her first calf, Loudon Duke 3d, sold for $250, and we doubt if he could be bought now for $2,500. We quote her other calves as follows: Loudon Duke 4th, $3,000 offered; Loudon Duke 5th, sold for $1,500, and his present owner has refused $4,000 for him. Loudon Duchess the 6th sold for $2,025, and Loudon Duchess the 8th for $2,500. According to this statement, Loudon Duchess has produced five calves, from which her owner has realized and bean offered $9,275. Several of those which he sold were afterwards sold for nearly double the amount realized by him.

The thoughtful reader will need no more illustrations; the fact is too evident that breeding short-horns does pay.

An Incorrigible Joker.

From the Gentry County (Mo.) News.

John Day, who died a few days since in the southeast part of this county, was a most incorrigible joker, and the ruling passion remained strong to death. He imposed it upon his attendants that if Elias Cooper, a man with whom he had had much controversy, did not come and close his eyes for him he would haunt him after death, and Mr. Cooper, forgetting past differences, shook hands over the dark river, and closed his eyes.

It was rumored that the deceased had hidden somewhere a large sum of gold, and knowing this, a few days before his death he went behind his barn and carefully planted an inverted iron kettle, setting it in such a manner that the bottom could be easily detected by a passer by. When prostrated by his last illness he most emphatically forbade any person removing or disturbing that kettle, on a pain of a future visit from him in goestly form.

After his death a man residing in the neighborhood was observed to go behind the barn and gather in the pot, under which he found deposited a sock, and in that sock a quantity of bits of paper, stones, scraps of iron, &c., &c., but no money. It is supposed that Day purposely made that "deposit" in order to have a joke at some one's expense after death.

SEWARD AND NAPOLEON.

An Unwritten Chapter of the Rebellion.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon recalls an incident of the great Southern Rebellion, which has not hitherto been made public. It is well known that the late Emperor of the French was an active and earnest sympathizer with the South; that more than once he seriously meditated moral intervention in its behalf; that the invasion of Mexico and the enthronement of Maximilian in the seat of the Montezumas was a part of a deliberate plot to break up the American Union. But to what length he proceeded—how resolutely determined he was to carry his fell design into execution—has never been fully known outside of a narrow official circle. The story of his purpose is short but suggestive, and was told by Mr. Seward to a few personal friends at a dinner party, among whom was the writer of this article. No one who was present will ever forget the intense earnestness and animation of the great statesman as he related the momentous incident. The exact words, so pregnant with eloquent meaning—so solemn and impassioned—we cannot in every instance reproduce, but the general import is given below:

"It was," said Mr. Seward, "in the darkest days of the Rebellion. Disaster upon disaster had befallen the Union armies. Treason was active and bold-fronted at Washington, in the North and in the West. Rebel emissaries and their allies were plotting against us over the Canadian border. Our foreign relations were most critical. Rebel cruisers were being fitted out in British ports and sent to prey upon our commerce; Germany was coldly neutral; the sasalier European States were inafferent spectators of the conflict; Russia was the only friend we had among the Powers of the earth.

"In this desperate emergency I received an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French. It was marked 'private and confidential.' It began with expressions of personal regard for myself, and pain at the spectacle of the great Republic in the throes of dissolution. Personally, said Napoleon, 'I could wish the cause of the Union to succeed. But the welfare of France and the force of popular opinion are paramount to individual sympathies. Our commercial interests are seriously suffering from the prolongation of your war. My subjects appeal to me to arrest the bloody conflict. I must obey the voice of France at whatever cost. You cannot put down the Rebellion; embrace the earliest opportunity to make terms with the South. If you fail to do this, I shall feel compelled, in the interests of my country, in the interests of civilization, to intervene with all the power at my command.'

"I answered Napoleon's insulting letter immediately. I did not waste words in compliments. I said: This is a family quarrel. We propose to settle it in our own way and in our own time. We do not wish the assistance of outsiders; we will not brook interference. The American Union is to be preserved. It shall be preserved, if it takes twenty years to do it. The war is hardly commenced yet; the people are just beginning to warm to the work. We wish to be on good terms with our neighbors—we wish especially to be on good terms with France, our ancient friend and ally. But you must keep hands off. If you presume to interfere, we will show you what the free people battling for National existence are capable of. Hitherto we have conducted the war humanely, in accordance with the codes that govern the most Christian States. Interference on your part will be the signal for a war of conquest and destruction. We will free the negroes; we will put arms in their hands, and send them forth to ravage and plunder. We will make the South a waste and a desolation. Raise a hand against us, and horrors worse than those of San Domingo will be seen from one end of the South to the other.

"The letter was sent by the first steamer. The same day I telegraphed to Thurlow Weed, Archbishop Hughes, and Bishop Simpson to meet me at the Astor House the morning following. That evening I left for New York, and explained to these eminent gentlemen the objects of the conference and the new danger that threatened the Union, and then I went to Europe. They must at once go to Europe, to labor unofficially with the Government and ruling classes in England and on the Continent, to represent the wickedness, danger, and folly of foreign interference. In less than a week they were on their journey, reached Europe at a most opportune moment—(Mason and Slidell had just been seized—England was in a white heat of rage) and did much towards convincing Europe that the proper thing and the only thing to do was to leave us alone. And the mission cost the Government less than $7,000."

BABY FARMING IN NAPLES.

Wholesale Murder of Innocents---Mme. Porro's Charnel House, and What the Neapolitan Police Found In It.

From the Turin Roma, Dec. 28.

Only three doors from the little chapel of San Severo, on the Strada Santa Catarina, in Naples, the evidences of a most terrible crime, or rather series of terrible crimes, were brought to light, by the shrewd and daring Guglielmo Cordeban, Lieutenant of Police. The person charged with the perpetration of these crimes is a woman named Rose Porro, upon whose movements the keen eyes of the gendarmery had been for many months fixed. An advertisement, stating her name and address, appeared, at brief intervals, in the Neapolitan journals, the ostensible purport of this publication was that persons wishing to relinquish their claim upon infants would find a home for them by calling upon and paying a certain sum to Mrs. Rose Porro, 59 Strada Santa Catarina, near the Church of San Severo, Naples. The police give special attention to ambiguous advertisements, and consequently Mrs. Porro incurred their suspicion. Lieutenant Guglielmo Cordeban instructed two officers to give their particular attention to the movements of Mme. Porro and all things occurring in the vicinity of her residence. To this somewhat vague task the two policemen were assigned on the 2d inst., and the result of their vigilance up to the 10th was that an extraordinary number of babies had been brought into Mrs. Porro's apartments, and that respectable carriages containing fashionably-dressed women occasionally pulled up in front of her unpretentious quarters. The object of Cordeban's suspicions became more clear, but he still ordered the policemen to study the movements of Porro and her visitors. On the 21st inst. the policemen were again called upon to report, and they again announced that at intervals infants were carried into Mrs. Porro's residence, and that they had not seen the children carried out again in any instance but one, Lieutenant Cordeban then resolved to take possession of Mrs. Porro's house on the following Monday, the 23d inst.

Furnished with an order of arrest given on the grounds of grave suspicions being entertained against the prisoner, Cordeban, accompanied by two policemen, entered Mrs. Porro's house in the forenoon, and upon meeting Le Signora herself, he politely furnished her with the document which placed her in the hands of the police. A strong, brave, beautiful, and cunning woman, she at first assumed an air of innocence and wonderment which might have disarmed a less sophisticated detective. But Cordeban was unrelenting, and assured her that if was not on his account but through the Prefect's orders, that she should be arrested. In her company was a younger, but quite as desperate-looking, woman. Mrs. Porro was placed in a carriage and driven to the Prefect's Chambers on the Chiaja, while the two officers were left in charge of her house, with an order to let no person pass out or in until the Lieutenant returned. The Lieutenant, with other officers, came back at noon, and began a close search through every part of the house. On bursting in a door in the uppermost story, a pitiful sight presented itself. Six infants were sprawling on the floor, crying from cold and hunger. The room was unfurnished, and so chilly that the poor little creatures, prompted by nature, huddled together. Among them was one stiff and emaciated little corpse, which the officers believed to be only sleeping, until they touched and stirred it. Having searched the upper portion of the house they proposed to visit the cellar and dig up the tiles of the lower floor, after having provided for the starving little ones in the upper tile they discovered five children's corpses, and beneath the tiles of the ground floor, and in the very apartment where Mrs. Porro was arrested, three other bodies of dead infants were found. The woman who was in Mrs. Porro's company at the time of the latter's arrest screamed violently and grew hysterical as the fatal developments were being made. She was arrested and conveyed cab to the Prefect's chambers. The house was taken in possession by the police, who will remove the bodies of each floor, dig up the cellar, and inspect the interior of the walls to find out the full extent of this grievous roll of infanticides. Up to this date Mrs. Porro has made no statement indicative of her guilt. Her partner, Margarita Coraldi, is equally obstinate. But the police assert that they have traced out abundant proof of the wholesale murder from other quarters.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Vienna microscopist has demonstrated that flies disseminate small-pox.

—Carson, Nev., has ordered, at an immense expense, four hurdy-gurdy girls direct from Germany.

—A plucky woman, named Kate Hoyt, captured a full-grown wolf in Wayne County, Ia., a few days since.

—Ah Sin is making himself obnoxious again by taking the contres of gold coins out and filling the vacancy with baser metals.

—The epizootic is spreading through Utah. The principal stage lines have suspended, and the livery stables are closed.

—The three million dollars' worth of bonds with which the City of Cincinnati once intended to buy the gasworks, but didn't, have been burned.

—A Nashville washerwoman, finding in a lot of dirty clothes a new-fashioned shirt opening at the back, sewed it up, but open the bosom and sewed on buttons, to the intense disgust of her customer.

—Mrs. Swisshelm has finished her work on "Women who have been hanged," but declines to supplement it with a treatise on "Women who ought to be but arn't," because of the immensity of the undertaking.

—Mrs. Steadman was killed by the Central Pacific Railroad, and her husband appraised her at $75,000, though he had never so "prised" her before. The Company reasoned with him, and he consented to take on $74,750.

—A young lady in Western New York has just declined an offer of marriage from a wealthy lover whose name is Hussey. It is impossible not to admire the spunk of that woman who refuses to be called a Hussey for any man.

—A negro in Coffee County, Georgia, who bet two dollars and seventy-five cents that he could ride a roan mule with a pine burr under the saddle lost the money. He was followed to the tomb by a large and enthusiastic audience.

—A pensive man, with a basket full of new hats, was passing the Worcester House, Friday when a quarter or a ton of beautiful snow slid from the roof into his basket. Not being a profane man, his suffering was intense.—*Danbury News.*

—Recently, a man at Seymour, Indiana, was caught by a revolving shaft, and whisked round "a few thousand times," it is stated, and safely deposited on his feet, but, like the "Greek Slave," he had "every darned rag scuiped off" him.

—An old lady in a town of Worcester County, Mass., recently refused the gift of a load of wood from a tree which had been struck by lightning, through fear that some of the "fluid" might remain in the wood and cause disaster to her kitchen stove.

—A petition was brought up in the French Assembly requesting the exclusion of ladies from the Chambers on account of their extravagant toilettes; but when the question was put as to who was to present and support it before the House, not one had the courage to bell the cat all being too *gallant* to run the risk of offending the fair sex.

—A young lady in Marshalltown, Iowa, attempted suicide recently by cutting her throat with a razor, in twenty-one places, after which she attempted to murder her child. This was the fourth attempt she had made at suicide within two years. It is thought she is insane.

—Elmira Stickley and Richard George are still in jail at Cedar Falls awaiting trial. In the meantime their victim, young Byron Wright, is rapidly failing. Inflamation has set in, and since Monday he has been delirious. Much of the time he swinces much pain, and at the present rate of his decline he cannot long survive.

—The death of Louis Napoleon has revived the old question as to his true parentage. The belief is universal in Europe that the dead Emperor was the son of the Dutch Admiral Verhuel, and not of Louis Bonaparte. Twenty-four years ago, when the Empire was re-established, Prince Napoleon openly repudiated him as "a crow in the eagle's nest."

—Marguerite of Navarre, sister of Charles IX., was among the earliest ladies to wear locks borrowed from other crowns. She was bald from her youth, and footmen with blonde hair were specially retained to be shorn of their hair, from time to time, for their mistress, who, in dread of being deprived of her curls by an accident, always carried a supply of them in her pocket.

—Mrs. Susanna Porter, wife of Erben G. Porter, now awaiting trial for the murder of his two children, has commenced suits in an Ohio Court, under the Adair Liquor law, against James McNulty and Edward Collins, of Lecetonia, for furnishing liquor to her husband, claiming damages in the sum of $5,000, in each case.

—The retranscription of the original notes of the Buell Court of Inquiry, has at length been completed by Mr. Ben Pitman, of Cincinnati, making a record of 3,861 pages of legal cap, averaging 225 words to the page. The original documents of this case, it will be remembered, mysteriously disappeared from the War Department, and Congress passed an act authorizing Mr. Pitman to supply another copy from his phonographic notes.

—Switzerland intrusts the election of its President to the National Council and Council of State, which correspond essentially to our National Senate and House of Representatives, and together form the Federal Assembly. The President's term of office is only one year. The successful candidate for the ensuing year is Paul Cornelio Scott, son of the Reformed pastor of Friedrichsdorf, near Frankfort. He is little over 40 years of age, having been born on the 7th of November, 1832. He studied law, and began the practice of his profession at Vevay in 1858. He was soon elected to the Council, and at once took a prominent position. He was afterward chosen Minister of War. An independent Liberal in politics, an eloquent orator, an indefatigable worker, and a clear thinker, he is generally regarded as one of the ablest officers ever called to administer the affairs of the Confederation. As the revision of the Constitution is likely to be undertaken during the next year, his accession at this time is deemed particularly fortunate.

—Reading, Pa., possesses among its citizens one Prof. Donaldson, who has successfully made, since last August, twenty-four ascents in his balloon in various parts of the South and West. He has been up as high as three miles, as indicated by his barometer, and, although many accidents have befallen him he has survived them all. Having performed many daring exploits above the clouds, he now proposes, he told a reporter of a Reading paper, to cross the Atlantic the ensuing summer, availing himself of the current of wind which, it has been ascertained, blows from west to east at a distance of say two miles and a half above the earth. He expects to complete the trip of 2,000 miles in something over two days. Three balloons joined together, with boat, ballast, provisions, and all the necessary requirements, and with a basket attached to the balloon, will constitute his aerial trip. Previous to this grand venture he will make a voyage from St. Louis to Boston.

—A very interesting question connected with the Boston fire will before long work its way into the Supreme Court. At the time of the fire an antiquated city ordinance was brought to life, a meeting of the Board of Engineers held, and Chief Engineer Damrell authorized to blow up buildings at his discretion. This power he delegated to different persons in different quarters, and it seems to have been pretty promiscuous. Now the insurance companies want to know what buildings were blown up, and with what effect,—the question coming up in the adjustment of their losses,—and property owners have a like interest and anxiety. But it is very difficult, if not impossible, to find where the explosions took place, and by whom they were authorized. Whether the city, the insurance companies, or the property-owners must bear the cost of the destruction, is the absorbing feature of the present controversy.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, A small farm with costly buildings and modern improvements; all kinds of fruit; in a village on C. B. & Q. R. R.; good society and schools. Address 1,000 Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, A small farm with costly buildings and modern improvements; all kinds of fruit; in a village on C. B. & Q. R. R.; good society and schools. Address 1,000 Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—WITH CASH—DESIRABLE IMproved and unincumbered property, in Aurora, with small cash payment, balance on long time. Good location and paying property. REAL ESTATE BOARD, 120 Lake, Aurora, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—Some 4 LARGE DRAFT HORSES, harness, and 2 good wagons for suburban lots; will give bargain. E. E. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$150 PER FOOT, 40X125 FEET ON Adams-st., near Wood-st., for Boise and lot. E. E. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOUTH WATER-ST. LOT, NEAR Wabash-av., grocers' centre, for $16,000 worth inside improved, unincumbered property, balance on long time. GILLETT, 51 West Lake-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Cook County. Advice Free. Box 5,487.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for cause upon equitable terms. Call or address Room 5, No. 247 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—LUMBER—JOISTS 2 BY 10, 2 BY 12, 2 BY 14 inches long; also oak and pine block 3 to 10 feet, 12 in. 16 Wentworth-av., Union-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF THE ST. Charles Hotel, Chicago. For further particulars, inquire of WARREN, Wabash, Dr. 3.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES—BUSINESS PROPerty—Forty-nine parcels; full descriptions, appraisals:

20 feet on State-st., near Randolph.
40 feet on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court.
25 feet on Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House.

These are not only by far the most desirable, but they are the only leases of the kind to be obtained in this market.

Holding such leases is better than purchasing the property.

For improvement or investment nothing superior to these leases can be found, and when they are sold, it will be impossible to obtain similar ones, running at a fixed price for a century.

Either of these invaluable leases will be sold, if taken at once, for a moderate bonus.

J. KSAIAH WARREN,
13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., CORNER OF Dearborn and Madison-sts., basement:

One of the finest building lots, and corner; it corners on Wabash-av., at a bargain.

A first-class piece of business property, improved, on East Madison-st., rent $20,000 per year, cheap for a few days.

200 feet, by 100 feet deep, corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st., an offer wanted.

40x160 feet on the southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., $250 per foot.

25x160 feet on Wabash-av., near Lake, $12,500 cash.

50x186, east front, with a first-class frame and house with brick basement and stable, $30,000.

4½ acres corner of Fifty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., very cheap.

Capitalists can always find good bargains at our office for sale.

FOR SALE—220 FEET BY 125 ON EGAN-AV., CORner Stewart-av.

10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts.

75 feet on Egan-av., near Forty-second-st.

75 feet on Langley-av., near Forty-second-st.

25x125 feet on Dearborn-st., corner Kenwood-court.

150 feet on Kenwood-court, corner Seventy-sixth and Forty-eighth-sts.

50x150 on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with first-class house containing all modern improvements.

45 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., with 2 story frame house; price $30,000.

49,160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.

WING & FARLIN,
98 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON THE following:

House No. 697 Wabash-av., $27,500.
House Nos. 503 and 510 Michigan-av., $15,000.
House No. 649 Michigan-av., $25,000.
House No. 1,000 Michigan-av., $20,000.
House No. 664 Michigan-av., $22,000.
House No. 29 Sixteenth-st., $12,500.
House No. 1,000 Wabash-av., corner, $30,000.
House No. 906 Indiana-av., $30,000.
House southeast corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av., finishing basement, $21,000.
A. J. AVERILL, 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON CALUMET-AV., between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth-sts.; house has nine rooms, gas, water, etc.; must be sold immediately. Address owner, Q 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL COTTAGE AND LOT; PRICE, $2,600. Apply at 267 Tyler-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 120 MADISON-st.:

Englewood lots, near depot and schools; streets paved.
Austin lots, near depot and schools.
Centralworth-av. lots, near car-shops.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS 210 BEAUTIFUL grove lots fronting on the new road to Sandfield-av., near Addison-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement brick dwelling of 14 rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, marble mantels. Barn and lot, 25 feet front, No. 360 West Monroe-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—80 FEET fronting on West Washington-st., between Leavitt and Oakley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—80 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union and Jefferson Parks, the brick house and lot, as a bargain, if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—16x75, CORNER OF Dearborn and Indiana-sts.; house, 10; northeast corner of Jefferson and Dearborn-sts.; trades wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 126 South Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT cottage corner Twenty-fifth-st. and Wabash-av., fronting Jefferson Park, with lot 22x150 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of the limits. Perfect titles. Terms very easy; payments down, and balance 7 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 573 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST. LOTS, BETWEEN Oakley and Western-avs., for sale at $120 each; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. MATTESON, 109 EAST Madison-st., Room 2, 200 feet on Burnside, and Centre-av.; 50 ft Oakmont and South Park-ave.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, GOOD MARBLE front house, 14 rooms, and good barn; on one of the avenues; terms easy. Owner must have money. M. VAN ALLEN, Room 16, 182 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 7, OR 20 ACRES OF LAND on southwest corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Investigate. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 126

THE STORM KING.

A Gradual Victory Being Obtained Over His Gusty Cohorts.

Herculean Efforts to Keep the Street Car Tracks in Running Order.

The Various Steam Railway Routes Open to Travel Once More.

The Storm Throughout the Country.

CHICAGO.

The storm of Thursday brought unutterable woe upon the misguided persons who had ventured down town late on Thursday night, and fallen a prey to the 'bus drivers who remained at home, and missed the few cars that human exertions coupled with equine motive power had retained in use upon the tracks. As stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, the Superintendents of the three roads had continued to run plows through the blinding storm, much to the disgust of the drivers, and had succeeded in clearing a comfortable roadway for the 'bus drivers to squabble over, and fill up. It was the severest storm that has visited the city for years, and gave the car lines considerable trouble. The howling blast drifted the snow into fearful and fantastic shapes just where an absence of it would have been especially acceptable. It buried the iron tracks beneath more inches than was profitable to either public or company; and as fast as the latter cleared it away for the 'bus drivers and the farmer, the wind and the 'bus drivers again consigned the rails to their flaky tomb. Hence much hard work for man and beast; much undesirable walking, and an unpardonable increase in the utterance of improper speeches.

THE SOUTH SIDE CARS

were kept running till a very late hour on Thursday night. The new Superintendent, Mr. Holmes, commenced a vigorous campaign against the elements at an early hour in the afternoon, and, when day broke yesterday morning, it found him covered with snow, and still hard at work. The perpetual use of the snow plow had been of great service in cleaning the track on State street as far as Twenty-ninth street; Indiana and Archer avenues to the terminus. Cottage Grove avenue could not be kept decently clean. The howling gale insisted on concentrating its efforts upon this single thoroughfare, to harass and annoy the workmen. On State street, too, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first streets, owing to some occult evil influence in that neighborhood, possibly, the fine snow collected in enormous drifts, and the snow plow could not be forced through it with six horses. The attempt to clear it with this machine was, therefore, abandoned, and an army of laborers kept at work with shovels all night. The same unpleasant necessity kept a force of men actively employed on the Stock Yards car track. At noon, yesterday, cars ran through to the State street terminus and an hour later wended their way at not very long intervals to the Stock Yards, thus illustrating the indefatigable industry of the gentleman who might reasonably have prayed that his accession to the Superintendency be not in the winter. There are twenty miles of track on the South Side, and, with a gale of wind and an uninterrupted fall of snow, the task of keeping this distance clear is one of no mean difficulty. Yesterday afternoon the lines were all in active operation, though, as double teams were necessary to draw the cars over the heavy tracks, and a number of horses were required for the plows, scarcely more than half the number of cars were running. The Twenty-second street and Union Park, or "cross-town" cars were not in use, the Madison street track being too heavy for them. The labor of clearing the snow away, during the prevalence of a storm such as that of Thursday, amounts, as Mr. Hennessy suggests, to something a little less than heroism, and the men really labored with unflagging fidelity. The horses who have worked two nights and one day are deserving of a proportionate meed of recognition.

ON THE WEST SIDE.

The West Side Railroad Company, after an experience of snow-storms, such as that which rendered them useless for a week two years ago, determined not to be caught again in the same uncomfortable predicament. They accordingly, in the person of the Assistant Superintendent, paid due heed to the coming storm, and, taking half their cars off, equipped half a dozen snow-plows, and kept them in an incipient stage of perpetual motion. Three plows were working on Madison street, drawn by six horses to each plow, and cars were run on that thoroughfare until 11 o'clock. The plows were run at intervals all night, and in the morning, though "doubled up," the cars were running on the main thoroughfares on ten-minute time, while on Milwaukee avenue, Clinton, Jefferson, and Van Buren streets, all the cars that could be drawn were in constant use. The snow yesterday continued to fall and interfere with the travel, but not to any disagreeable extent.

ON THE NORTH SIDE

the snow drifted fearfully on some of the less important routes, and travel upon them was, therefore, temporarily suspended. The tracks were all cleared by morning, and operations promptly resumed.

THE STEAM RAILWAYS.

The victory which the elements achieved over the railroad companies did not last long, but the change of situations was only accomplished after Boreas and his warriors had voluntarily stacked arms and ceased to battle. The following was the condition of the roads yesterday:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

Mr. Sargent, of the Michigan Central, reported his road open, and in running condition. Yesterday morning the regular trains were started out, and, at last accounts, were running on regular time. The day express from Detroit, due in Chicago at 8 p. m., did not arrive until 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The Evening Express and the Pacific Express both arrived yesterday morning but little behind their regular time. The Atlantic Express, which left here at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, was made up of three engines and five cars. It reached Detroit at half-past 7 yesterday morning, being four hours and a half behind time. Regular trains commenced running last evening.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The Illinois Central Railroad was clear of all obstructions at an early hour yesterday morning. The train which was snowed-up at Champaign during Thursday night arrived in the city yesterday at 3 p. m. No. 4, due from St. Louis at 8 a. m., arrived at 4 p. m. The regular trains were all put on yesterday morning, much to the gratification of suburban residents.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

This road resumed operations, in part, yesterday morning; but their regular trains were not all put on until evening, the road being much blocked between here and Riverside. The Pacific Express went out in the morning, but the usual Mail Express and the Dubuque Accommodation were abandoned for yesterday. This morning they will be resumed. The two snow-bound trains at Riverside came in at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The passengers report that they were well taken care of. The Mendota Accommodation towards Chicago was also abandoned yesterday. All trains went out yesterday evening. This road had 260 cars of stock between this city and Aurora during Thursday night. The stock was taken off wherever it was possible to do so. No suffering was reported except from hunger. By 9 a. m. it was all safely housed and fed. The Iowa Division was in active operation yesterday morning.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

Trains on this road came in very late yesterday. Suburban trains were especially delayed. But the road was open from Chicago to Milwaukee, and thence to St. Paul, at an early hour in the morning. Regular trains were resumed yesterday evening. The trains which left here in the morning arrived on time last night.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Mr. Chandler reports that this road is open and running between Milwaukee and St. Paul, via Winona.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Contrary to a statement made in this paper yesterday morning, this road did send out a train Thursday evening at 5:15. It had proceeded to Forty-third street, when it was snowed in until 10 o'clock. It was finally hauled out, and when last heard from was doing well. Yesterday morning the 6:40 train was abandoned. The 9:20 went out as usual. Trains due at 9 o'clock Thursday night arrived at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. There was much delay at the junction south of the city, where five freight trains were snowed in on Thursday. The regular trains were all resumed last evening.

CHICAGO & ALTON.

Trains were all abandoned Thursday night at Bloomington, and those due here at 8:30 a. m. arrived at half-past 3 yesterday afternoon. Regular trains were resumed yesterday morning. The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago trains were all resumed at the same time.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC

Road was clear of snow at an early hour yesterday morning. The trains were all very late, and came in whenever they could. Yesterday evening found the road all right.

THE GENEROUS PULLMAN.

The incoming snow-bound travellers are united in their praise of the Pullman Palace Car Company and its employes. Besides giving much comfort to passengers by providing them with blankets, they furnished lunches in their sleeping coaches free of charge, and in many ways contributed to the pleasure of passengers.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE.

A prominent railway official, in conversing with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, regarding the collision between the Cincinnati Express and the Michigan Central sleeping car on Thursday afternoon, said that it was his opinion that a very serious accident, with loss of life, would have followed the collision if the Cincinnati train had not been provided with the Westinghouse air-brake. He said that so quickly was the train brought to a stand-still that the engine and tender were separated five feet.

ELSEWHERE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—The snow blockade still continues. The snow lies on the ground of an average depth of eighteen inches. No such amount of snow has fallen in this locality since the winter of the traditional deep snow forty-one years ago. The trains on the Chicago and St. Louis line arrived but little behind time. The Southeastern and Gilman and Clinton lines have run no trains to-day, but will probably have their tracks clear to-morrow. The trains on the Toledo Road are running, but are away out of time. The street railroads are snowed up, and have run no cars since yesterday morning. The weather is not cold, being but a little below freezing-point.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 24.—The severe storm of wind and snow, which raged in this vicinity yesterday and last night, and which to-day sullenly subsided, was the most severe of the season. About ten inches of snow fell, which was badly drifted. The railroads were blockaded, and the few trains which were caught out in the storm made difficult progress. On the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, the day express from the north was an hour behind time at this city, and at Palatine it was abandoned, the fast accumulating snow rendering progress impossible. The Janesville accommodation from Chicago, due at 7:20 last night, reached here this morning, after a hard battle with the elements. The night express, due from the south at 12:30 a. m., did not leave Chicago. On the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, last night's Monroe accommodation from Milwaukee reached this city nearly on time, but was obliged to lay up here, as a freight coming east was snowed in near Hanover, and did not get out until near midnight. It was brought to Janesville in sections. To-day's trains were also delayed several hours, and the express south ran off the track near Oshkosh from a broken rail, leaving three coaches in the ditch. No one was injured. The roads are now clear, and trains will probably be on time to-morrow.

TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 24.—One of the most violent snow-storms experienced here for many years, accompanied by a gale from the east, commenced yesterday, and still continues. Trains on several lines of railway have ceased running at present.

AUGUSTA, ME.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 24.—The severe snow-storm reported from the West last night reached here about 9 o'clock this morning, accompanied by a high wind.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

CHAMPAIGN, Jan. 24.—The passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad going south, yesterday, was detained here twenty-four hours on account of the snow storm, which raged furiously all day, snow falling to the depth of eighteen inches. The trains on all the roads centering in this city are several hours behind time, and running irregularly.

Yesterday's snow-storm was the most violent that has visited this section for ten years.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The storm of snow and sleet, with a strong easterly gale, continues. The railroads, so far, suffer no impediment.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The snow-storm still continues, and railroad travel is much impeded.

WATERVILLE, ME.

WATERVILLE, Me., Jan. 24.—A heavy snow storm, accompanied by very sharp lightning, prevails here.

WISCASSET, ME.

WISCASSET, Me., Jan. 24.—A brisk shower of hail, accompanied by a heavy thunder and sharp lightning, occurred here this evening. The thermometer stood at eight degrees above zero.

THERMOMETRICAL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Early this morning it was snowing throughout the entire region of the upper and lower lakes, in the West as far south as Nashville; also throughout Western Canada; also at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Albany, Boston, and Portland. Raining at Burlington, Vt.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Thermometer—at San Francisco, 50 deg.; Corinne, Utah, 32; Cheyenne, 23; Omaha, 2 below; Davenport, 8 above; Keokuk, zero; Marquette, 13 above; Chicago, 14 above; Detroit, 20; St. Louis, 9; Memphis, 22; New Orleans, 37; Louisville, 18; Buffalo, 15; Quebec, 1 below; Burlington, Vt., zero; Portland, 9 above; Boston, 26; New York, 28; Baltimore, 34; Washington, 27; Charleston, 46; Jacksonville, Fla., 48.

PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—For New England, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, with rising barometer, falling temperature, and clearing weather, accompanied by light snow. For the Middle States, rising barometer, falling temperature, northerly to westerly winds, and clear and clearing weather, accompanied by light snow over the northern portion. For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi and northwest to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, rising barometer and lower temperature very generally, with westerly to northerly winds and clear weather, excepting probably light snow for Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan region.

Cautioning signals continue at New York, New London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Hoffman & Merkle's Oriental Brewery, in East Fifty-fifth street, was burned last evening. The loss is about $50,000.

By the burning of Tickner's hat factory, on Staten Island, yesterday, over fifty workmen were thrown out of employment. The losses are only about $15,000.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 28.—The barn of Clinton Roberts, at Blooming Grove, Ind., was yesterday morning burned, consuming three horses and seven head of cattle, besides grain. Loss, $25,000; no insurance.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 24.—Four locomotives, attached to a freight train going east on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, jumped the track upon entering the switch near the depot in this city, last night, and ran into a train of freight cars standing on the side-track. The engines were all badly damaged, and three of the freight cars are a total wreck.

Yesterday afternoon the passenger train going on the same road became snow-bound about four miles west of this city, and in the evening was run into by a freight engine and the sleeping-coach badly damaged. Fortunately, no one was injured by either of these accidents.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24.—A freight train on the Boston & Albany Road broke through a bridge near Middlefield, thirty miles west of this city, to-night, precipitating the train into the Westfield River. Eben Stebbins, engineer, was killed, as was also the fireman. Chas. Garfield, brakeman, was badly injured, and two other brakemen were wounded slightly.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, O., Jan. 24.—William C. Cassel, a prominent business man and miller, died last evening. His death, with that of William Beaumont, which took place on Sunday, takes off two of the most extensive millers in the Muskingum Valley.

FOREIGN.

Additional Details of the Northfleet Emigrant Horror.

The Unkown Steamer Said to be the Pelayo, from Antwerp for Havana.

Dufaure a Possible Candidate for the French Presidency.

No Unpleasant Relations Between Great Britain and Russia.

THE GREAT DISASTER.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The journals express their indignation, in the strongest terms, at the heartless conduct of the Captain of the unknown steamer, which sank the emigrant ship Northfleet.

The Government has offered a reward for the discovery of her name.

Sixty survivors of the ill-fated ship have arrived in London.

Information has been received that the steamship which sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet, off Dunge Ness lighthouse, on Wednesday night, was a Spanish vessel bound for Cadiz. She is reported to have put into the harbor of Havre, France, with her bows damaged.

A large quantity of wrecked stuff from the Northfleet has come ashore on the Kentish coast, but no bodies have as yet been recovered.

A Committee, headed by the Lord Mayor of this city, is being formed, to receive subscriptions for the rescued passengers, who are destitute.

The Belgian Consul at Dover has informed the authorities that the steamer which ran down the Northfleet was the Pelayo, bound from Antwerp for Havana.

FRANCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The latest European dates assert that the most formidable opponent of President Thiers is neither Gambetta nor Louis Blanc, but M. Jules Dufaure. His recent speech in the French Assembly, during the struggle between the Right and the Left, has raised him to eminence. Dufaure was a Cabinet Minister under Soult, Cavagnaic, and De Tocqueville, in 1851. He retired into private life, but, after a few years' seclusion, entered again the arena of politics. It is hinted now that he is not averse to the idea of being taken up by the Right, to be substituted for Thiers in the Presidency.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that the Count of Paris has requested an interview with Count Chambord.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine before a special Court Martial will begin in the latter part of April.

The *American Register* says the first and second acts of M. Sardou's play "L'Oncle Sam" are filled with abuse of American women and manners.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The *Official Gazette*, in an article on the Khivan question, expresses surprise at the attitude by the English press with regard to the Russian movement in Central Asia. The *Gazette* says the negotiations between Russia and Great Britain on this question have all along been conducted in a friendly spirit on both sides. The object which Russia now has in view is to render peace in Central Asia more secure. It is difficult to settle the boundaries of unknown countries, but no encroachment upon the territory of Afghanistan is meditated by Russia. It is probable that there will be an understanding between the two Governments at an early day.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A London letter says that the German Government are about to purchase the Portugese settlement, in Delago Bay, South Africa, with a view to colonizing emigrants there.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—In the House of Deputies, to-day, the question was asked touching emigration and the measures the Government had taken to prevent it. The Minister of the Interior replied that it was impossible to restrict emigration after granting the right of a change of domicile. What was wanted was enlightened and judicious legislation which would make those who now thought of emigrating value their country above all others. Emigration could best be counteracted by elevating and improving the condition of the people at home. This was what the Government was aiming at, and by this means it hopes to check the tide of emigration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 24—4 p. m.—American securities are excited. A large business and wide fluctuations are reported at the Stock Exchange, and it is said that prices have been forced to float the new loan. Bonds of 1865 sold at 92¾; 1867, 93; 10-40s, 92; new 5-20s, 90½.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Prince Napoleon will return to Woolwich on Monday.

Buckingham Palace has been placed at the disposal or the Shah of Persia for his residence during his visit to England.

The funeral of Lord Lytton takes place at noon to-day. The remains will be deposited in St. Edmund's Chapel.

A meeting was held last night at the town residence of the Baroness Coutts, at which the African slave-trade was discussed.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The Council will soon appoint a new Captain General of Cuba. A thousand men will sail from Cadiz to-day, to reinforce the troops now in that island.

The Committee on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico has declared in favor of granting the owners an average indemnity of $250 per slave.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 24.—Mr. Archibald, late Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, enters the Dominion Cabinet. Mr. Howe retires, and is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia. Other changes are anticipated.

GREECE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A Paris special telegram to the *Times* says if Greece refuses to put out the question of the Laurium mines to arbitration France and Italy will withdraw their representatives from Athens.

NEW YORK.

An Oarsman's Challenge—Silk Robbers Arrested—The Atlantic Mail Steamship Seizure—Phelps, Dodge & Co.—Get His Reward.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—United States Commissioner Davenport, who arrested a number of old citizens for impertinence to his Administration deputies last fall, will be rewarded by the Custom House party with two sinecures, worth ten thousand a year. He has received his appointment as Counsel to the Board of Health, and will be made Counsel to the Board of Police.

The *Golden Age* has the following admissions concerning the fraudulent duties paid by Phelps, Dodge & Co., on their immense importations of metals. It says: "There has been an intentional and extensive defrauding of Government, but both the motive and practice of this corruption were concealed from the knowledge of that venerable and honored man, Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, who is the senior partner of this celebrated house, and who now bears most unjustly the odium which should attach only to subordinates. Mr. Dodge received the knowledge of this indictment as if the whole Alps had tumbled on him in a single avalanche. At first he would not believe that the firm had been guilty of any frauds at all. We are assured that the proofs of the false invoices, when laid before him, filled him with profound and humiliating surprise. He had not suspected any of his partners or agents to be guilty of such a tampering with moral rectitude and commercial honesty. Seeing the wrong done, he promptly said to the Government officers: 'Gentlemen, what this firm owes it will pay, if it takes every dollar of its property.' In view of the difficulty of calculating exactly what it did owe, involving, we are told, a four months' task for an accountant and requiring a close comparison between pyramids of papers, Phelps, Dodge & Co. proposed to pay to the Government a round sum of a quarter of a million dollars. This proposition was further augmented by adding $10,000 to cover all expenses of counsel fees, &c. Accordingly they offered a certified check of $260,000 in full settlement of all claims. Mr. Boutwell has not yet decided whether to accept or reject this offer. False invoices of this kind are an old and familiar strategy of firms that conspire to cheat the Government. The plan requires, first, a confederate on the other side of the water; second, false swearing on both sides; and third, connivance, or neglect, or blindness of the Custom House officers. This sort of roguery goes on day by day, year by year. The confidential clerk of Phelps, Dodge & Co. says that this firm has practiced it for three or four years.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—George Englehart challenges the leading oarsmen of the country, among them Dr. Russell Withers, Edward Blade, Edward Smith, Thomas Fearox, and Eben Lassee, that, if desired, he will row them all within a period of ten days, on alternate days.

At Hoboken, yesterday, the detectives arrested four persons on a charge of carrying on the systematic robbery of the silk establishment of Hilton & Langdon, where they were all employed.

As the steamers of the Atlantic Mail line are not yet released from seizure for debt, the mails for Havana yesterday were deferred. The financial difficulties of the Company are expected to be soon settled.

In the Tweed case, to-day, John H. Keyser testified that he did the plumbing work for the city in 1870; in making up his bills for the Board of Audit, County Auditor Watson caused them to be enlarged 33⅓ per cent. He never attended before the Board of Audit; never saw Tweed sign his name on the bills; never had any transactions with the Board, nor had any one represent him there; didn't swear to or verify his bills, but sent them in correct. Witness here identified as forgeries the indorsements on warrants purporting to be his signature. On cross-examination, witness said he added the 33⅓ per cent to cover his trouble and delay in collecting his bills, but, judging from the occurrences, didn't expect to get any of this amount. John L. Everett, Cashier of the Broadway Bank, testified that the deposit tickets used by Woodward in depositing in 1870, disappeared since the examination of the books by S. J. Tilden. Witness had no knowledge of the correctness of the accounts. Parker, the teller, and Smith, the bookkeeper, were examined. The latter testified that the deposit tickets could not be found when the books were examined by Tilden in 1870, but believed they were afterwards. Peckham here called upon defendant to produce his bank book, as required, but he didn't do so. Recess. After recess Samuel J. Tilden was sworn, and testified to an examination made by him and others of the accounts of Ingersoll & Co. and Garvey & Co., in the Broadway Bank, previously published. Adjourned.

A. D. Williams & Co., bankers, report the loss, to-day, of 300 shares of W. U. Telegraph stock, in the name of E. B. Wesley, and valued at $25,350. The transfer of the stock has been stopped.

The Secretary of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company denies the report that a special Committee has been sent to Mr. Dimock to consult upon suspending the Company, and says there is no trouble. The Company will continue under the present management.

It is reported that Inspector Walling will succeed Kelso as Police Superintendent.

The Scottish societies of this city celebrated, to-night, the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. The principal celebration was at the club house of the Scottish Society.

THE MODOC WAR.

Suspected Raid Upon White Settlements—Additional Particulars of the Recent Fight—Indian Military Discipline.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The latest intelligence from the seat of the Modoc war is to the effect that Captain Jack is evidently contemplating a raid upon the settlements at Battle Creek, within 40 miles of Yreka.

In the recent fight, the Indians captured seven guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Additional particulars about the battle do not change the results first announced. An eye-witness says that the troops fought with determined bravery, but could not see their foes. Only once during the day did the Indians manifest a willingness to fight in the open field. A company charged upon them, when they fled back to their rocky coverts. The dense fog protected each party, and prevented the Indians picking off the troops with rifles at long range. The Oregon volunteers, acting as a rear guard, made a gallant fight, and prevented the wounded men, howitzers, and camp equipage from falling into the hands of the Modocs.

Captain Jack preserves regular military discipline, and drills his men every day by the assistance of persons well acquainted with military tactics and ambushing—probably renegade whites, who have become his allies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The men wounded in the late fight with the Modocs are doing well. There have been no further deaths. General Wheaton has established his headquarters at Lone Tree, and will commence active operations on the arrival of reinforcements. He has detachments stationed to prevent the savages raiding on the settlements.

There was much excitement to-day in Yreka on a report that a Modoc scout was seen in that vicinity. The report is pronounced unfounded.

Nothing has been heard from the troops that left this city on Monday last.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Men from the scene of the Modoc fight say the squaws took part in the battle. One soldier was killed by a squaw. Colonel Perry was shot while rolling down a hill, the top of which was surrounded by Indians. Most of the Oregon volunteers have gone home. It is thought they will re-enlist. Captain Fairchild thinks California should furnish 150 volunteers, for six months, for the immediate protection of citizens of California. He censures Governor Booth for not having responded to the appeal for help when first made.

It is thought by the people of Yreka that Captain Jack will raid through the Battle Creek and Little Shasta Valley settlements, despite the forces now in the field.

General Wheaton announces his purpose to build rafts for the howitzers, and fight Captain Jack from Tule Lake, instead of by land.

Camps Grant and Crittenden, Arizona, are being removed to the new post at Mount Graham.

Foster to be Hanged.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—William Foster went through the ordeal of being sentenced to death, to-day, with comparative firmness. He was pale, and occasionally a little nervous, but his general appearance was that of a man who was nerved to meet a doom which he has been compelled to contemplate for nearly two years. He appeared in Court very neatly dressed, and in better bodily health, visibly, than when first imprisoned. The day fixed by Judge Ingraham is March 7, just one week after Stokes will be executed, if there should be no law's delay in his case. Foster confined his speech in the Court to one single sentence, "I never intended to kill Mr. Putnam." The fact that Judge Ingraham named the date of execution without fixing any hour made a buzz throughout the city, until it was ascertained that, legally, the omission makes no difference, it being the Sheriff's duty to settle that point. The prisoner shed a few tears quietly, when the Judge was pronouncing the sentence. He was returned to the condemned cell adjoining Stokes, and requested that no visitors be permitted to approach him. None of his family were in Court.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	153,778
Same time last year	120,773
Total for the year	2,130,981
Last year	1,848,405
Exports for the week	63,162
Same time last year	76,947
Total for the year	1,103,659
Last year	984,763
Stock at all United States ports	569,658
Last year	542,878
At interior towns	91,387
Last year	93,103
At Liverpool	445,000
Last year	491,000
American afloat for Great Britain	255,000
Last year	197,000

Arizona Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Governor Safford has appointed B. M. Jacobs Territorial Treasurer of Arizona, vice J. B. Allen, elected to the Legislature.

A bill divorcing Governor Safford from his wife has passed the Legislature.

Saved.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 24.—The persons who were supposed to have been lost in the ice-gorge on the river last night all got safe ashore.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Present Aspect of the Senatorial Question in Kansas.

Message of Governor McEnery to the Fusion Legislature in New Orleans.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 24.—The Legislautre has taken its weekly adjournment to Monday night, in a manner indicating it will be the regular thing til late in the session. There was considerable debate and two or three calls of ayes and noes over it in the Assembly, where it was finally carried, 45 to 38.

Petitions for the repeal of the laws exempting property from taxation keep coming in.

SENATE.

The old claim of Seymour Wilcox, for land on which the State Prison was situated, was again presented; to amend the Assessment law; to enable the Evangelical Association of North America to sell and dispose of church property without applying to the Courts.

Bills were passed that when an an appeal from a Justice's Court to a Circuit Judge is dismissed, the papers shall be returned to the latter, and he shall proceed to enforce judgment, the same as if no appeal had been taken; requiring executors and administrators to make all conveyances of property of a deceased person which he would have been obliged to make if living.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker interchanged the places of Mr. O. S. Davis on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Mr. Zorn on the Committe on Town and County Organization, so as to give the Democrats a fairer representation on former. He appointed Messrs. Armstrong, Beecher, Houghton, Lynch, and Rich as the Select Committee on that part of the Governor's message referring to the Superior Harbor.

Bills were introduced to consolidate and amend all laws relating to the State Prison, and to place it under the control of three Directors and a Warden, the latter to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate; to pay road overseers for destroying noxious weeds; to limit the exemption of sixty days' earnings from execution to $50 a month, and excluding debts contracted on the representation of ability to pay out of said earnings; giving improvement companies a lien on logs, timber, and lumber; appropriating $500 to Professor L. F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, to aid in the introduction and propagation in this State of better kinds of fish; requiring that all moneys for liquor licenses shall go into the Poor Fund; to define the occupancy of land sold and conveyed for delinquent taxes; to provide that notices of election may be published in adjoining counties, when there is no paper in the county where such election is held; to authorize County Judges to reduce time for settling estates of deceased persons from six months, in his discretion; to amend Chapter 18, R. S., so that the burden of uncollected taxes shall be divided equally between the county and town, city or village, where the property is assessed.

A bill was passed to buy enough of Taylor's Compilation to supply the Assembly; also amending Section 2 of Chapter 144, Laws of 1872, so that cheese manufacturing associations may be formed with a capital of $2,000.

The Senate bill, appropriating $50,000 for the Oshkosh Hospital for the Insane, was concurred in.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—The following is Governor McEnery's message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

The extraordinary decision rendered by a majority of the Supreme Court yesterday, in the Returning Board case, in my judgment, does not affect in the least degree the great political question involved in our judicial troubles, and now engaging the profound attention of the people of the United States. The question for the solution of our difficulty has passed beyond the control of the Courts. It is of a purely political character, which must be definitely determined by the political and legislative departments of the General Government. There are two State Governments in Louisiana, exercising the political functions of Government, and it is not competent for any Court, either State or Federal, to determine which is the legitimate Government. That question can alone be determined by Congress, and no decision by a Court as to what was or was not a legal Returning Board can effect the status of one or the other of these State Governments. The controversy now involves the inquiry now being vigorously prosecuted by Congress which is the legal Government, and whether not there is a legal State Government in Louisiana, or whether there is a Government, Republican in form in the State, and which Government is founded and erected on official and legal returns of the late election; and these are questions alone competent for Congress to decide, and until they are definitely settled by that power there is no end to the contest in this State. The great case of Louisiana has passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts under the theory and practice of our Government. In a controversy such as we have in Louisiana no other power can intervene for a settlement and solution of our troubles other than that of the Congress of the United States, which under the Federal Constitution, is bound to guarantee to every State in the Union a government republican in form.

I therefore reiterate the recommendation contained in my previous message, of the assumption and exercise, as far as practicable on our part, of all the powers of the Government. The real question is not what the Wharton Board or Lynch Board has declared as the result of the election, but what are the official returns of the election, as they come fresh and officially from the Commissioners of Election, determining in an authentic, official shape who was elected, who was not elected to office, and this great question is untouched by the decision referred to, for it was not, nor could be, before the Court in the suit between the two returning Boards, and as the Congress has now before them the primary and only official evidence of the election, it is presumed that Congress, in due exercise of its jurisdiction, will look ultimately and rigidly into these evidences, upon which alone can any legal State Government be established and organized in this State. In addition to this, no Court in the State of Louisiana, or elsewhere can decide upon the qualifications of the members of the Legislature. Under our Constitution, the Legislature is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and any interference or intervention by any Court in this direction is simple and sheer usurpation.

(Signed) JOHN MCENERY.

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Jan. 24.—There is more excitement over the Senatorial contest to-night than ever. The anti-Pomeroy caucus was attended by seventy-four members of the Legislature, and all the opposition candidates. Harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. Several speeches were made against Pomeroy. It seems that a combination of the Kansas delegation elect to the Lower House of Congress to oppose Pomeroy was effected to-day, hence their presence in the caucus. Colonel Cobb's speech was particularly scathing. He said, among other things, things that he believed in, and should work for, a purer and better order of things in Kansas, and should renew his pledge to the people of the State that no man should knowingly secure his support for any place of trust, under the Government, as a reward for his vote in electing any man to office. Judge Lowe and Colonel Phillips fully indorsed his views. The four candidates present substantially agreed that the man receiving the largest number of votes on the first ballot in the Legislature should receive the active support of the other candiates.

Senator Pomeroy, to-night, claims that Phillips was entrapped into the caucus by a promise of the other candidates withdrawing in his favor, and that the opposition will now throw him overboard, since he has committed himself to anti-Pomeroy principles.

Judge Lowe said the Republican party was competent to purify itself without the aid of Democrats and Liberals. The remark caused several Liberals to leave the caucus.

The open warfare of the Congressman-elect upon the Administration Senator causes consternation in office-holding circles.

The caucus adjourned till Monday evening.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 24.—The Legislature adjourns on Tuesday one week, to allow the Commissioners to visit the State Institutions.

A letter was read in the House this morning by the Hon. Henry D. Edwards, Wayne, from Governor Baldwin, denying the statement that he had signed petitions both for and against the bill abolishing citizens' meetings in Detroit. He had signed only one petition, and believed that all taxation for extraordinary expenditures should be decided by ballot at the polls.

The discussion in the House Committee of the Whole on the bill giving the State Reporter entire ownership of the Supreme Court reports, was supported by Messrs. Shaw, Speed, Levi, and Walker, and opposed by Hoyt, of Tuscola. The bill was voted down almost unanimously.

The Senate bill forbidding costs against losing suitor in Justices' Courts to exceed $10, and forbidding the taxation of counsel fees in favor of the prevailing party, was defeated in the House by 65 to 24.

The Senate Committees reported favorably bills appropriating $25,000 to finish Grand Central Hall in the University of Michigan; also, $13,000 to pay the deficit in the annual revenue this year; also, appropriating $15,000 annually for the next two years to the State Normal School.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 24.—The bill to regulate the rates of interest on judgments so as to make it conform with the contract was passed—ayes, 28; nays, 25.

The reports for and against the bill to repeal the act to authorize aid to the construction of railroads were laid upon the table.

The bill to provide that a man shall be disqualified from serving on a jury on account of conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, after discussion, was laid upon the table.

The message from the Governor transmitting communications from the officers of State, asking that the *Sentinel* Company may be allowed to complete the reports of the State officers, and the *Journal* of the extra session, was referred to the Committee on Printing with instructions to report on Tuesday next.

On a point of order Mr. Friedly was declared President *pro tem.* for the entire session by a vote of 29 to 9.

HOUSE.

The House met at 8 o'clock and adjourned to Monday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24.—In the House, this afternoon, bills were introduced to confer on Township Trustees the same power now conferred on County Commissioners, in locating and constructing ditches; to take from prosecuting attorneys the power now conferred on them to approve or disapprove contracts made by County Commissioners for public improvements; to hold railroad bond-holders voting at railroad meetings, when the question of increase of capital stock is being voted on, responsible for double the amount of their bonds, and to authorize municipal corporations to issue 8 per cent bonds.

A Committee was appointed to report what legislation, if any, is necessary for the preservation of fish in Ohio waters.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24.—In the House this morning, the following bills were passed: House bill to extend the privileges of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to youths not less than 6 years old, nor more than 21 years, and the House bill to repeal that portion of the act of March 25, 1872, which acquires locomotive engineers to ring the bell at every railroad crossing.

The Senate spent the entire morning discussing the bill for free trade in money.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Jan. 24.—In the House, this morning, nine new titles were introduced. Titles 1, 2, and 3 of the code have been passed by both Houses. A joint resolution was introduced in the House for a Committee to prepare a bill for the printing of the code.

In the Senate nothing practically was done.

In the Rankin investigation, there is a discrepancy between the statements of Deputy Treasurer Brandt and Mr. Rankin, and the refusal of Mr. Rankin to disclose the names of parties to whom he paid debts at the East only increases the suspicion against him. Mr. Brandt was before the Investigating Committee this morning to testify to settlements made with Mr. Rankin June 3, 1872, and the Auditor, and to show whether the State funds were not short because of funds paid to the college account; and it was his impression that the State funds were short on that day. President Welch was also examined, and his testimony went to show that the Board of Trustees were responsible for the neglect to secure a good bond from Mr. Rankin.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day, a bill passed to punish usurpation of office, by a strict party vote. In the House, a memorial to Congress passed, asking an increase of mail service between this city and Fort Smith, from a tri-weekly to daily. Tankersley, Speaker of the House, and his colleagues, whose seats are contested, were to-day confirmed in their seats, the Election Committee reporting that they had no legal notice of contest.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—In the Senate, a resolution was introduced that the Legislature assent to the reduction of the canal tolls, to an extent not exceeding 50 per cent below the rates prescribed by the toll sheet of 1852.

In the Assembly, to-day, a bill was introduced providing for the removal of all the Police Court Justices in New York, and for the appointment of ten Justices by the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Superior Court.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—A bill passed the State Senate to-day, to prohibit the sale of liquor on Sunday.

A motion to except Louisville was rejected.

A bill providing for the erection of a third Lunatic Asylum and the enlargement of the asylum at Hopkinsville, passed.

A DARING BURGLARY.

The St. Nicholas Dining-Room, on Madison street, between LaSalle street and Fifth avenue, was broken into by burglars, shortly after 11 o'clock last night. Entrance was obtained by removing a panel from the front door, which was accomplished neatly and skilfully, and without noise. A colored watchman, who was asleep in the restaurant, was aroused by hearing footsteps on the floor. He inquired who was there, and was told to keep his mouth shut, or else his heart would be speedily removed by one of the gleaming knives which were held before his eyes. The darkey kept his peace very discreetly, and the housebreakers departed, after making several fearful threats, which they swore would be carried into effect in the event of his failure to keep his adventure secret. After they had gone the watchman examined the place, and discovered that about $200 worth of cigars had been taken. Another darkey came along about this time, and through him the burglary was reported at Police Headquarters an hour after it was committed. The housebreakers were three in number.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 24.—It is said by the *Mining Journal*, to-night, that the Mormons of Cache Valley are indignant, and threaten to lynch their Sheriff, because he did not kill the officer of the United States Court when the latter attempted to serve a writ of *habeas corpus*. It is stated that further interference of the United States authorities with the affairs of Mormon officials will be met by more effectual resistance.

Another morning daily is to appear Feb. 14.

The friends of the senior member of the firm of Walker Bros. say he will not accept the Governorship if offered it.

Much interest is felt in the Congressional bill for the Great Basin Railroad from this city to Colorado River.

The epizootic is very bad. Every livery horse and all the cavalry horses in Camp Douglass are down with it.

Expiation.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Jan. 24.—Bill Dennis (colored), who was convicted of an outrage on Mary Thompson, in March last, was executed at noon to-day. He went to the gallows singing a hymn, and said a few words to the Sheriff in a low tone.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 24.—Theodore Micars was hanged in this city to-day for the murder of Geo. M. Bonacina, near Denver, in August, 1871. Micars had been twice convicted and sentenced, and suffered the penalty of the law after every possible effort had been exhausted by his German fellow-countrymen to obtain another trial or commutation of sentence. He exhibited great fortitude, showing no signs of tremor or nervousness. His last words were: "Farewell, men. I am going to another world." He had previously made a full confession.

Susan B. Anthony Indicted.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Indictments have been found by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court in session here against Susan B. Anthony, and fifteen other ladies, charging them with voting illegally in Rochester. They are to appear before the Court in that city in May next. Indictments were also found against the three inspectors, who received their votes.

The Horse Disease on the Pacific.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Jan. 24.—The epizootic has caused the suspension of freighting lines between Eureka, Nevada, and the railroad. Several furnaces and mines in that district have suspended work on account of inability to obtain teams for ore and fuel transportation. The disease is spreading in Eastern Nevada, but mildly.

An Overdue Steamship.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The telegram from Hong Kong, received yesterday at the Mail Steamship Company here, announcing that the steamer Alaska is overdue at that port three days in a voyage of eight days from Yokohama, caused considerable excitement, especially among those interested in the Company's stocks.

LATER.—The Pacific Mail officers say the steamer Alaska is not due at Hong Kong before to-day.

A Minister and His Family Frozen to Death.

From the Fillmore County (Minn.) Republican.

One of the most heartrending cases of loss of life by freezing, occurred last week, about four miles northwest of Granger, in this county. It happened that, on Tuesday, the day the great storm began, Mr. Evans, a Welsh minister of the Gospel, was away from home with his wife and two children. On his return, in the evening, the storm overtook him, and, it appears, when within three-quarters of a mile of his own house, a snow-drift stopped further progress in that direction. From the indications, it is supposed he took his oldest child out of the cutter and carried it home, after which, taking a couple of blankets, he returned to the cutter, wrapped his frail wife in the blankets, and, carrying his babe, started for the house again, but never reached it. In the violent storm he lost his way, and with his babe perished. Meanwhile, the child that had been carried home was waiting in the cold for the return of its father; the anxious wife was waiting in the cutter for her husband. Who can describe her agony and the little one's terrible suspense. It is all left to conjecture. When the neighbors called at the house the Saturday following, it had but a solitary little frozen occupant; the wife and mother was found a stiffened corpse; the horse had also succumbed to the raging storm. How and where the unfortunate husband and babe were found we are not definitely informed.

A Curious Climate.

The climate of Peru is set forth by a correspondent as exceedingly peculiar and strange. It never rains there, we are told, but during certain seasons, and when the atmosphere is filled with clouds, a "dew falls so thick, heavy, and continuous that it will saturate the heaviest clothing in less than half an hour." The coming and the going of the clouds that distil this dew is another strange thing connected with Peru. The changes are reported so rapid and violent as to startle the stranger. One may be walking along the street, glorying in the rich warmth of the sunshine, and admiring the deep, clear blue sky, when suddenly, and almost imperceptibly, a change takes place, "and from the southward a mass of dark clouds come rolling swiftly across the firmament, and soon the blue sky is replaced by a sombre pall, and to the glorious sunshine succeeds a drizzling, penetrating mist." And this is as suddenly changed again, even while one is preparing to guard against the mist, the sunlight and sky reappearing in all their brightness and beauty.

A Premium for Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 24.—The case of John Costello, the murderer of John Keenan, was settled to-night by the jury's verdict of one year in the Penitentiary. Costello was congratulated by his friends and the jurors. He is as much surprised at the result as the community.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Arrived—Steamship India, from Glasgow, and Frigia, from Hamburg.

The Suspicious Edgar.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 24.—The steamer Edgar Stuart went to sea last night, having cleared for Baltimore.

Telegraphic Brevities.

General Sickles, the American Minister to Spain, is expected in Paris in a few days.

The rinderpest has broken out in Shanghae, China.

Carl Schurz delivered an able and eloquent lecture on "Germany and France" to a large audience on Thursday night.

Bancroft, the United States Minister to Germany, has returned to Berlin from an extended tour to Italy and Egypt.

The Detroit Board of Trade yesterday discussed resolutions protesting against a repeal of the Bankrupt law, and finally referred them to a Committee. The Board, with great unanimity, also adopted a resolution opposing a further increase of Government "promises-to-pay," and declaring a hearty approval of the bill recently introduced in Congress by Senator Sherman, favoring free banking and a gradual return to specie payments.

—Between June and December last, 4,847 carloads of cattle were shipped over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

DIED.

SNELL—Thursday, Jan. 23, 1873, Freddy Elmer Snell, only child of F. W. and H. M. Snell, aged 10 months and 2 days.

Carriages to Graceland, Saturday, 12 o'clock.

DAKE—In Maywood, Ill., Jan. 19, at the residence of his son, John E. Dake, E. W. D. Dake, of consumption, aged 69 years and 9 months.

OWEN—In this city, 24th inst., David Owen, aged 81 years.

Funeral from 539 Wabash-av., Monday, Jan. 27th, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Denver City, Col., papers please copy.

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New Parlor and Chamber Suits, Household Goods, Carpets, Crockery, and Glassware, on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 9½ o'clock.
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Horses, Carriage, Cutters and Harness,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Exchange, 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.
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Sewing Machines, Office Desk, Show Cases.
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REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
FURNITURE, CARPETS, SEWING MACHINES,
And a general assortment of Household Goods, this morning at 9½ o'clock. HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

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